"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indication for to-day in this city and neighborhood are threatening, southwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,290 NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1897.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—The Constantinople correspondent of The London Standard writes that the Sultan has left the peace negotiations in the hands of his Ministers, and that it was the Holy Synod that induced the Czar to intervene. Gaston Thomson and Léon Mirman, members of the French Chamber, fought a duel near Paris. M Mirman was slightly wounded. In Vienna there is a general street-railway strike Only a few cars are running under police protection, but there has been no violence.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A cloudburst in the Province of Isère, in Southeastern France, swept away many mills and factories. One person was drowned, and the loss is estimated at $2,000,000.

A dispatch from El Paso, Texas, to Denver reports the death of Francis Schlatter, the man who created great excitement in 1895 by curing many people by Divine power, he claimed. Schlatter is said to have been starved to death in Mexico.

Prof. William Libby proposes in July to attempt the exploration of a table land in New Mexico hitherto considered inaccessible. His scheme is to throw a line across it by means of tandem kites and then to hoist climbing ropes by the line.

A hundred-thousand-dollar blaze in San Francisco destroyed the lives of three firemen and burned out the Standard Biscuit Company. The Salvation Army barracks and a police station house were also damaged. The firemen were killed by falling walls.

Charles P. Scribner, Secretary of the Veriscope Company, was almost instantly killed by falling from the fifth floor down the elevator shaft at 244 West Twenty-third Street yesterday. He had gone to the building to do some work, and was in the habit of running the elevator himself.

Page 2.

The Gaelic Society celebrated the thirteen hundredth anniversary of St. Columba at Chickering Hall last evening. The Rev. Dr. Shahan of the Catholic University at Washington delivered an address upon the saint, for which he received a vote of thanks.

Page 3.

Dr. Carson preached on the Valley Stream railroad crossing fatality yesterday in Brooklyn, and denounced the railroad officials.

The baccalaureate address for Columbia University was delivered in St. Thomas's Church yesterday by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington.

Dr. F. S. Schenck delivered the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of the New York University yesterday afternoon, speaking of character building.

German societies yesterday began the celebration of Pfingsten, the Whitsuntide festival, which will be continued to-day. The features are games, target shooting, and beer drinking.

The torpedo boat Porter, one of the fastest vessels afloat, left the Navy Yard yesterday preparatory to her final trial by the Government experts. She made a run around the Scotland Lightship and back to test her machinery.

Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall preached his farewell sermon yesterday to the First Presbyterian congregation of Brooklyn, previous to entering on his duties as President of Union Seminary. The occasion was also the fiftieth anniversary of the church's opening.

Page 4.

A scutle thief entered the house 201 West Forty-third Street and stole jewelry to the amount of over $500. A reward of $100 has been offered for the return of the stolen goods.

Paul Hazzard, son of the President of the Fulton Bank in Brooklyn, is at his home suffering from several bruises and a cut head. He says he was assaulted by robbers. The police say he was beaten after a quarrel in a poolroom.

Brian G. Hughes, a well-known manufacturer of paper boxes on Centre Street, was arrested on Saturday, charged by W. W. Taylor, a former Assistant Examiner in the Commissioner of Accounts' office, with attempting to bribe him to "fix" an investigation. Hughes was held in $1,000 bail for a further examination on next Friday afternoon.

Page 5.

Harry N. Pillsbury the American chess champion, gave a remarkable exhibition by playing eight men simultaneously without seeing the tables, at the Brooklyn Chess Club, on Saturday evening. He won six games, and two were drawn.

Page 7.

Joseph Weber, the theatrical manager, and Joseph W. Herbert the comedian, got into an altercation in Martin's restaurant at an early hour yesterday morning, and came to blows. They were separated before much damage had been done.

Members of the Central Labor Union have expressed themselves as being opposed both to Col. Waring and Seth Low as candidates for Mayor. The Workingmen's Political League has appointed committees to form clubs in all the election districts and arrange for the campaign.

Samuel E. Morss, for nearly four years the American Consul General in Paris, was interviewed on the United States Consular Service. He said that, compared with results, the service of this country was at least the equal of that of others, and that American Consular officials were usually gentlemen of character and education and were certainly not "the laughing stock of the world." He points out several abuses in the service and suggests remedies.

Page 9.

Unions veterans at Columbus, Ohio, Saturday afternoon put flowers on the graves of Confederates who died there in prison.

Page 10.

The review and drill of the Second Battery at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday attracted about 10,000 visitors to the camp.

Gen. O'Beirne lectured last night on "Ireland in America's Struggles" for the benefit of the Catholic Boys' Association.

Nearly 25,000 persons visited the Aquarium yesterday. The white whales were the centre of attraction. They behaved well, and appeared to be enjoying their captivity.

There was no apparent change in the liquor-traffic situation yesterday. The clubs were open as usual, and the police admit themselves powerless under the present condition of affairs to close them.

More than 40,000 persons visited Coney Island yesterday and enjoyed the usual diversions of the place. A few patronized the bathing masters, but the water is yet too cold for bathing. The day was quiet generally and the police had little to do.

Two brothers named Samuel and Sigmund Broder fell off a Third Avenue car when it started at Twentieth Street yesterday and received severe contusions. They were taken to Bellevue Hospital, where their wounds were dressed, and they went home.

Albert Frank, a six-year-old boy, was struck by a cable car on Lexington Avenue and received two fractured ribs and internal injuries, which may prove fatal. The gripman, Daniel J. Ford, was arrested and remanded to await the result of the child's injuries.

Myer S. Isaacs, President of the Board of Trustees of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, has received $400,000 as the first instalment of the donation of $1,000,000 recently made by the Baroness de Hirsch to assist the poor of New York City; $150,000 of this will be utilized in the new Trade School and $250,000 will be used in bettering the condition of the needy in the congested districts here and inducing families to settle in the country.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
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Drowned Off Mount Desert Rock.

ROCKLAND, Me., June 6.—The British schooner F. Richards of Weymouth, N. S., which arrived here yesterday, reports losing Edward Le Blac, a sailor, off Mount Desert Rock. Le Blac was knocked over by the foreboom.

LEADERS CALL ON PLATT

Chairman Quigg, Secretary Bliss and Other Republicans of Note See the Senator.

A DAY OF MANY CONFERENCES

The Principals Refused to Speak of the Results Attained—Senator and Secretary Both Return to Washington—Payn Working to Convert Worth.

Senator Platt, Secretary of the Interior C. N. Bliss, Congressman Quigg, Commissioner of Public Works Collis, and State Insurance Commissioner Louis F. Payn were in consultation at various times and places most of yesterday, and the Citizens' movement for non-partisan municipal government was the chief matter of consideration. What determination was reached by the Republican leaders was not announced.

The combination of these varied elements of the party in conference at this time was the most significant thing that transpired yesterday. Commissioner Collis, it was understood, represented Mayor Strong and his following. Senator Platt has not loved Commissioner Collis for this twelve months past, because his orders concerning the distribution of patronage in the Public Works Department have been ignored.

Secretary Bliss represented the reform element of the local Republican Party—those at whom Mr. Gibbs and his friends have been used to scoff at as the "silk stockings." What was agreed upon in the conferences of the varied elements will likely be developed within the next twenty-four hours. The Greater New York Republican conference to-night is expected to result in the disclosure, in part at least, of the policy adopted.

Senator Platt, who came over from Washington on Saturday, was up early at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and was ready to talk business when President Quigg of the Republican County Committee appeared at 10 o'clock. Their conference lasted until 12 o'clock, when Commissioner Collis appeared. He was at once shown up to Senator Platt's rooms, and Mr. Quigg came down to the office and strolled nervously about until three-quarters of an hour later, when Mr. Collis also came down stairs. Then the two had a long and earnest conversation, after which both hurried away.

In the meantime Mr. Gibbs had paid a visit to Senator Platt. After he retired, Insurance Commissioner Payn appeared. He was not shown up stairs, however. Senator Platt went to the corridor, where he met him, and after a brief talk they separated. Senator Platt left the hotel at 2:20 to take a train for Washington.

Chairman Quigg Is Mysterious.

In the meantime Secretary Bliss and Congressman Quigg met at the Manhattan Hotel. They, too, had a long conference, and when they separated Mr. Quigg was smiling.

The Republican Chairman would not talk concerning the meetings held, but when asked whom he favored as a candidate for Mayor, he replied, sententiously:

"The man in whose support every organization and every individual opposed to Tammany Hall can unite."

"Do you think Seth Low is that man?"

"The Republicans have in contemplation now the acceptance of no particular man, nor have they in contemplation the rejection of any man."

When asked if he favored an early convention he became even more mysterious, and, gazing upward, said:

"This is a world in which a man must do as he sees fit, and in which he must accept the consequences for what he does."

Bliss Would Not Talk.

Secretary Bliss was even more reticent. He said that he did not care to discuss the local Republican situation in any way. He had lost touch with it, he said, while in Washington and really knew little about the matter. He said that his visit here at this time was on personal business. Secretary Bliss stayed in the city during the afternoon and left for Washington in the evening.

Politicians say that the conferences of yesterday were of double purpose. The main object was to bring influence to bear upon the Citizens' Union to prevent an early nomination by the independent organization. The Union's Executive Committee will meet to-night to decide when these nominations shall be made. It has been semi-officially stated that, in deference to popular desire, at least a candidate for Mayor will be named on or before July 1. It was to get the reform friends of Mr. Bliss and Mayor Strong to exert their influence against this action, it is alleged, that the wires were being worked yesterday.

Strong pressure will be brought to bear on a majority of the Executive Committee to vote to-night for a postponement. This is desired in the hope that they and the Republican managers can come to an agreement upon some man who will be acceptable to Mr. Platt and his friends. In case the Citizens' Union committee cannot be prevented from naming an early day for a nomination, a further effort will be made to have it only apply to the nomination of a candidate for Mayor, leaving to the Republicans the privilege of naming the rest of the ticket.

The Republican leaders admit privately that, should the Citizens' Union decide to go on alone and nominate a full ticket, the situation would be seriously complicated, and their chances of success against Tammany would be very slim. Should the Republicans indorse it unqualifiedly, there would be a bolt that would result in smashing the machine, and the present leaders would be overthrown and probably left behind for years. On the other hand, should a Republican ticket be nominated, it would be hopelessly beaten.

It is to avoid this Hobson's choice that these leaders yesterday consulted. They are willing to concede almost anything to the Citizens' Union if only they be permitted to make their nominations first, so as to appear to lead, not to follow. They would be willing to let the Citizens' Union name half, or even two-thirds, of the ticket to accomplish this.

A share of the officers they do want, for without some patronage it will be difficult to keep the machine itself in working order.

It is here that the other aim of yesterday's conferences is apparent. The open rupture between Senator Platt and Jacob Worth of Brooklyn has to be patched up. A basis of compromise has to be effected, and a convention arranged for. This, with the skillful work of Fred Gibbs and Louis F. Payn, they hope to accomplish before to-night, when the Republican Conference Committee, representing all sections of Greater New York, will meet at 1 Madison Avenue.

At this meeting the basis of representation for the convention will be decided upon. Mr. Worth, it is said, intends to make a fight for a basis which will put the New York City machine at a disadvantage. In this he expected to receive the support of the larger number of the delegates from Queens and Richmond Counties.

Chairman Quigg, however, has been laboring with Mr. Worth during the past week and Mr. Payn's good offices have been employed to convince Worth that it would be better not to force a fight, but to effect a compromise. It is still doubtful whether the efforts have been successful.

TAMMANYITES STILL DIVIDED.

Gold Men Suggest Fitch and Silver Men Cummings for Mayor.

The Democratic Mayoralty situation is gradually becoming more complicated in spite of the efforts of Leader John C. Sheehan to deal in generalities and keep the matter in abeyance until the way has been cleared by the nominations of the Republicans and Citizens' Union. In both the gold and silver factions of the party, sentiment is crystallizing upon candidates, and some of the old chiefs of the Wigwam prophesy bitter and open war before long.

The stand taken by the Progressive Democratic League in opening headquarters at the Hotel Bartholdi and declaring that silver must be an issue in the local campaign was supplemented yesterday by the mention of several Mayoralty candidates for their side. The one most frequently mentioned was Amos J. Cummings. They declare his record in Congress has earned him the right to the nomination, and that he would receive the full labor and silver votes. They say also that he would be considered a "safe" man, even by the more conservative element of the community, and that his record as a Democrat should insure him the full party vote.

The gold wing of the party has also been casting about for an available candidate, and yesterday there was a distinct boom for Controller Ashbel P. Fitch. It was claimed that as the only Democrat to win in the reform whirlwind he demonstrated drawing power as a candidate which is needed in the present situation. They hold that this has been increased by his course while Controller and his stand against certain expenditures which he regarded as extravagant. Should there be three tickets in the field it is declared that he would draw votes of conservative business men from both the Republican and the Citizens movement.

Neither of these booms has the official, or, as far as could be discovered yesterday, even tacit, indorsement of the powers of Fourteenth Street. Neither had they the sanction of the subjects themselves, but among the party workers both showed decided strength, which may later become official.

EARTHQUAKE IN IOWA.

DECORAH, Iowa, June 6.—An earthquake shock was felt in this vicinity soon after daylight this morning. No damage is reported.

THE STRIKE AT PITTSBURG.

Serious Trouble Predicted at the Opening of Jones & Laughlin's Mills To-day.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 6.—Both sides of the big strike at Jones & Laughlin's mills to-night admit that there will be trouble at daybreak, when an attempt will be made to start the mill, which has been idle for several days.

The firm to-night made a flank move, which, it is thought, will interfere seriously with the strikers, who have arranged several kinds of surprises for the men who intend taking their places in the mill.

It is announced to-night that workmen may enter the mill at different points beginning to-morrow. Many new entrances on different sides, including the river front, have been made to-day.

Hitherto the workmen at Jones & Laughlin's always have passed through the one great entrance on South Twenty-seventh Street.

The strikers are expected to mass at that point before daybreak, and will no doubt show violence toward those who want to pass in that way, and the announcement that other entrances have been opened has created consternation in the ranks of the disgruntled.

THE COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

South American Delegates to Arrive in New York June 9.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—The delegates from cities and towns of Mexico and of the Central and South American States, forty-nine in number, who came here to the Pan-American Trade Congress, which closed Friday, will leave this city to-morrow morning for their six weeks' sight-seeing tour of the United States. All the commercial and industrial centres of the Eastern and Western States, and some of the Southern States, will be visited.

The party will leave here to-morrow morning for Baltimore on special cars attached to the regular train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Monday and Tuesday will be spent in Baltimore and Washington, and on Wednesday the party will arrive at New York. While at New York the party will visit Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Paterson, and other places in the vicinity of the metropolis, and will leave there on Sunday evening on one of the Sound steamers for Fall River. Ten days will be spent in New England, and the party will return to New York on June 23, when they will leave at once for the West, the first stop to be made at Pittsburg. Leaving Pittsburg, the party will go to Dayton, Cincinnati, Nashville, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Rapids, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and across New York State to Troy and Albany, thence by day boat on the Hudson to New York City.

The complete itinerary of the trip is as follows: Baltimore, June 7; Washington, June 8; New York, June 9-13; Fall River, June 14; Boston, June 15 and 16; Providence, June 17 and 18; Worcester, June 19; Springfield, June 20 and 21; New Haven, June 22; Pittsburg, June 24 and 25; Dayton, June 26; Cincinnati, June 27 and 28; Nashville, June 30 and July 1; St. Louis, July 2 and 3; Chicago, July 5-7; Milwaukee, July 8 and 9; Grand Rapids, July 10; Detroit, July 11-13; Cleveland, July 14 and 15; Buffalo, July 16 and 17.

THE GIFT OF H. S. LITTLE.

Check for $5,000 Sent to the First Presbyterian Church of Matawan.

MATAWAN, N. J., June 6.—The congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of this place heard the announcement this morning that Henry Stafford Little, a member of the church, had presented to the Board of Trustees a check for $5,000, to be known as the Deborah and William Little Memorial Fund, the income from which was to be used toward the pastor's salary, in addition to the regular salary now paid.

The letter of presentation was read before the congregation at the morning service by the Rev. W. Dayton, and told of the fact that Deborah and William Little, parents of the beneficiary, were former members of this church.

PRIESTS TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

The Very Rev. Schwartz and the Rev. O. Walsh Their Anniversary.

BOSTON, June 6.—The Very Rev. J. Schwarz, Consultor General and Visitor of the Redemptorist Order in the United States, and the Rev. Owen Walsh, C. S. S. R., of New York, observed the silver jubilee of their ordination to the priesthood in the Mission Church, Roxbury District, to-day. In the morning at 10:30 o'clock, there was a solemn high mass celebrated by the Rev. J. Schwarz, with the Rev. Owen Walsh, C. S. S. R., Deacon; the Rev. George Dusold, C. S. S. R., of Baltimore, sub-Deacon, and the Rev. Henry Gareis, C. S. S. R., of the Mission Church, master of ceremonies. The celebration was continued in the evening, when there was solemn vespers celebrated by the Rev. J. Schwarz, followed by a grand procession of children of the parochial schools.

Colored Woman Dies Aged 105.

BOSTON, June 6.—Mrs. Charity Green, one hundred and five years old, an inmate of the Home for Aged Colored Women, Myrtle Street, died to-day from old age. "Aunt" Charity was probably the oldest woman in Boston. She was without kith or kindred, and was dependent entirely upon friends, who constantly visited the institution during the last twenty-five years. Mrs. Green was born a slave on the old Cann estate, Portsmouth, Va., then owned by one of the leading families of that town. She came to Boston in 1854, and became a free woman.

Boston's Debt Increasing Steadily.

BOSTON, June 6.—The annual report of City Auditor Dodge, which is now in the hands of the printer, shows that the city's funded debt has steadily increased, now amounting to $49,903,326, on which the annual interest is $2,082,000.

The Cochituate water debt is $18,261,000; interest on the same, $877,000. The total debt payments of the past fiscal year were $2,038,974. The sinking funds aggregate $24,234,566.

Resigns and Will Not Explain.

TROY, N. Y., June 6.—The Rev. Herbert C. Hinds of the Ninth Presbyterian Church, this city, announced to-day his intention of resigning. Members of the congregation express the utmost surprise, and the pastor refuses to explain at this time.

CHAS. P. SCRIBNER KILLED

He Fell Down the Elevator Shaft at 244 West Twenty-third Street Yesterday.

FROM THE FIFTH FLOOR

He Was Secretary of the Veriscope Company and Had Gone to the Building to Work When He Met His Untimely Fate.

Charles P. Scribner, fifty-six years old, of 56 Morton Street, fell from the fifth floor down an elevator shaft in 244 West Twenty-third Street yesterday afternoon and was almost instantly killed. Mr. Scribner was the Secretary and bookkeeper of the Veriscope Company, which is now exhibiting the pictures of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight in the Academy of Music.

For some time past this company has had the entire fifth floor of the above building in which to manufacture the veriscope outfits. The demand for the pictures has caused the employes of the company to frequently work overtime, and Mr. Scribner, being particularly interested in the brief windfall, was among the most zealous of all. He often went to the building after hours and on Sunday. During these times the elevator is not supposed to run, and there is no one in the building except the watchman.

His Own Elevator Operator.

Mr. Scribner was a heavy man of nearly 200 pounds weight, and to save the laborious climb up the stairs to the fifth floor he had been in the habit of being his own elevator operator. When he would get to the floor on which his work was located, he would reach in to the elevator rope and send the cage down again to the basement. After his labors were finished he would unlock the screen, reach the rope, and soon the elevator would be where he wished it. It is thought that yesterday afternoon he was about to leave the building and had opened the shaft to bring the elevator up, as he had often done before. The elevator in some way probably went faster than he had calculated and passed him, and in an effort to grab the rope and bring it to a standstill he lost his footing and plunged to his death below. The elevator was afterward found at the top floor, where it was automatically stopped.

Found Dying in the Shaft.

Watchman Wilson heard the elevator going up, and a few moments later he was startled by an agonizing scream, and then a thud as the body struck the cement floor in the basement. He ran to the place and found Mr. Scribner doubled up in the bottom of the shaft, bleeding from a gaping wound in the back of the head and also from the nostrils. A single groan indicated that life was entirely gone, and, without waiting to pick up the injured man, Mr. Wilson hurried into the street and called a passing policeman, who summoned an ambulance from the New York Hospital. Surgeon Tracy responded, but he said the man was dead. Coroner Hoeber was notified. Mr. Scribner was a man of great diligence and exemplary habits. He was never known to drink intoxicating liquors in excess, and his friends are positive that he could not have been other than perfectly sober.

Mrs. Scribner is an invalid, and when the news of her husband's awful death was broken to her she went into hysterics, and the doctors fear the shock may prove fatal. Late last night she was in a very precarious condition. Mr. Scribner had no children. He was a professional bookkeeper and expert accountant, and was only moderately situated financially.

SCHLATTER REPORTED DEAD.

Alleged Healer by Divine Power Is Said to Have Been Found Starved in Mexico.

DENVER, Col., June 6.—A dispatch from El Paso, Texas, says that Francis Schlatter, who professed to perform miraculous cures by Divine power, was found dead recently in the foothills of Sierra Madre, thirty-five miles southwest of Casa Grande, in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico.

It is said he had been fasting, and apparently had starved to death.

While in Denver, from Aug. 22 to Nov. 13, 1895, about 200,000 people visited Schlatter to receive treatment.

Francis Schlatter's extraordinary success in effecting either a temporary or permanent cure of disease by the simple laying on of hands attracted attention in every part of the country during his three months' residence in Denver in 1895.

The early history of the man, as well as his remarkable powers, remain shrouded in mystery. He is said to have been born in the Province of Lorraine, then belonging to France, about forty-one years ago, and was a shoemaker. Arriving in this country, he drifted out West and led a roving life.

Early in 1895 he appeared in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and asserted himself to be the Messiah. He effected several remarkable cures in that city before leaving for Denver, where he arrived in August, 1895. His wonderful powers soon attracted attention, and his fame rapidly spread, until pilgrims came from all parts of the West to be treated by him. Hundreds of people believed that he marked the second coming. He claimed that his gift of healing all came direct from God. He dressed in the coarsest clothing and refused all compensation for his services.

He suddenly slipped away from Denver on the night of Nov. 15, leaving a crowd of 3,000 pilgrims at his door, waiting to be healed. He left a note with the simple announcement: "My mission is finished. The Father takes me away." Although the entire country was searched, nothing more was seen of him until Dec. 30, 1895, when he was discovered in an obscure little Mexican settlement west of Cabazon, about eighty miles from Albuquerque, New Mexico. He immediately disappeared again, saying that he was called to Central America. Since that time nothing had been heard of him.

SAN QUENTIN TROUBLE OVER.

Convicts in the Jute Mills Will Return to Work To-day.

SAN QUENTIN PRISON, Cal., June 6.—The trouble with the convicts employed in the jute mill is over. Work will be started up to-morrow in that portion of the mill known as the "old jute," with 400 men.

This leaves about 250 of the most desperate and mutinous of the criminals still confined on a diet of bread and water, and it is expected that of these all but the ringleaders will soon be at work again. Those who took part in the attempt to break from the dungeon will be punished.

BRITISH PLAN ON THE YUKON.

Talk of a Company Like the Famous One in South Africa.

SEATTLE, Washington, June 6.—Eli A. Gage, manager of the North American Transportation and Trading Company, is in Seattle on his way to the company's trading posts on the Yukon.

He said to-day that a chartered British company was proposing to operate on the Yukon, on the same plan and scale as that of the famous chartered South Africa Company.

It proposed to build and govern towns and cities, maintain a force of soldiers, operate mines, build steamships, &c. The company was said to have millions of money back of it.

Cleveland in 14 hours and 15 minutes by New York Central. Leave Grand Central Station 5:00 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 next morning, Chicago 4:00 P. M.—Adv.

CANOVAS TO STAY IN OFFICE

Spanish Cabinet to Remain in Power with Policy and Personnel Unchanged.

PRESSURE AGAINST WEYLER

Leading Senators and Deputies and Three Marshals Advise the Queen Regent to Recall Lieut. Gen. Weyler from Cuba.

MADRID, June 6.—The Queen Regent has confirmed Señor Canovas, the Premier, in his Ministerial powers, and the Cabinet will remain in office, with personnel and policy unchanged.

All the leading members of the Senate and of the Chamber of Deputies who were consulted by her Majesty, as well as three Marshals, have advised the recall of Capt. Gen. Weyler from Cuba.

At a Cabinet council held this afternoon at his residence Señor Canovas announced that the Queen Regent had renewed his powers and those of the Cabinet in terms most flattering to him and to all his colleagues.

It is understood that the Government does not contemplate any immediate change in the supreme command in Cuba.

The surprise and displeasure of the various sections of the Opposition are not easy to describe.

Solution a General Surprise.

LONDON, June 7.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The solution of the crisis is a general surprise, as much, perhaps, in the Ministerial ranks as in the world at large. It was thought, not without reason, that the councils of the higher military authorities, as represented by Marshal Campos, Marshal Blanco, and Marshal Dominguez, would have inclined the Crown toward a radical and distinct change of policy in the Cuban campaign.

"This idea was especially prevalent, as Señor Canovas has himself admitted that, both as regards reforms and the conduct of the war by Captain General Weyler, his own hopes and aspirations have scarcely been fulfilled.

"The explanation is that the first thought of the Premier is to vindicate his amour propre so far as the Liberals are concerned, and, when this is established, to find occasion at an early date so to modify the Cabinet as to satisfy the Liberals and to terminate the deadlock before the Cortes reassemble, which will probably not be for several months. It can hardly be doubted that the modifications will include the replacing of Gen. Weyler by some other commander."

Minister de Lome Won't Talk.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Spanish Minister Dupuy de Lome to-day received a cable dispatch announcing the result of the Queen's decision in the matter of the Spanish Premier and Cabinet Ministers who recently tendered their resignations.

The Minister's dispatch is in line with The Associated Press advices, and says the Queen had reached her decision after consulting with the former Premiers and the Marshals. Included in the former were Señor Sagasta, the present leader of the Liberal Party, and Martinez Campos, the Captain General of Cuba who gave way to Gen. Weyler.

Mr. De Lome declined to discuss the policy to be pursued with regard to Cuban affairs and the incumbency of Captain General Weyler.

Secretary Sherman also received a long cable dispatch from United States Minister Taylor at Madrid. Presumably it is in connection with the happenings of the day in that city, but as it was in cipher the Secretary was unable to disclose its contents. The Secretary declined to make any statement in regard to the matter, further than to suggest that it indicated the confidence of the Queen Regent in the Ministry.

SATISFACTION FELT IN HAVANA.

Senor Congosto of the Ruiz Inquiry Sails for New York.

HAVANA, June 6.—In political circles and among the Spanish general public, where a feeling of acute anxiety has existed as to the outcome of the Cabinet crisis in Madrid, keen satisfaction is expressed at the news that Señor Canovas has received a fresh proof of confidence from the Crown.

To-day La Gaceta, the official gazette, published the text of the reforms recently promulgated by the Queen Regent in Council.

Señor José Congosto, the Spanish representative on the Ruiz investigating commission, sailed yesterday for New York.

VESSELS SINK IN COLLISION.

Ystroom Goes Down in the Thames—Aral Wrecks the Pearl—Six Lives Lost.

LONDON, June 6.—The steamers Bittern and Ystroom, both bound for Amsterdam, came into collision in the Thames early this morning. The Ystroom foundered, two of her passengers being drowned. The remainder of her passengers and her crew were taken on board the Bittern, which was damaged. The Bittern's second officer and carpenter were drowned.

The British tank steamer Aral, Capt. Linnell, from New York for Dover for orders, ran into and sank the schooner Pearl, bound from London for Port Talbot, off Wolf Rock last night. The Captain's wife and two of the crew of the Pearl were drowned. The Captain and two members of the crew have been landed at Salcombe.

In a dense fog off the mouth of the Tyne the British steamer Ganges, Capt. Dykes, from Montreal May 18 for Newcastle, ran into and sank the Norwegian steamer Diana. The latter went down almost immediately, but her crew clambered aboard the Ganges and were saved.

The British steamer Orellana was damaged by a collision in a dense fog with the Norwegian bark Midatusol, Capt. Farup, from Ship Island, March 25, for Buenos Ayres, which was at anchor in the Rio de la Plata, and has been towed to Montevideo full of water. The Orellana was last reported at Coronel, May 12, from Liverpool.

BEATEN AND LAID ON THE TRACK

John McComa Has an Experience with Tramps Near New Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 6.—John McComa, thirty-five years of age, of Philadelphia, who was on his way to New York to seek work as a motorman, was stopped by three tramps a mile south of this city last night, and his money demanded. When he refused to give them any they beat him into insensibility, and robbed him.

The tramps then left him lying upon the Pennsylvania Railroad's tracks. Fortunately, he recovered consciousness before a train passed, and crawled from the rails and dragged himself to a signal tower, where he told the operator what had happened. He was brought to the Wells Memorial Hospital in this city. He is suffering from bruises and contusions. The police arrested six tramps, but McComa has not been able to identify any of them as his assailants.

Hostler Stabbed by Peddlers.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., June 6.—H. P. Scott, a hostler at the East Rutherford (N. J.) Hotel was stabbed six times yesterday by two Italian peddlers and is likely to die. The Italians were selling pinwheels, and Scott attempted to take one from the frame as which the men were carrying

BIG CLOUDBURST IN FRANCE.

Mills and Factories Destroyed in the Southeast—Estimated Loss, $2,000,000—One Person Drowned.

PARIS, June 6.—A cloudburst in the hill country of the Province of Isère, in Southeastern France, has caused the overflow of the River Morge, and the destruction of a number of paper mills and silk factories, as well as houses, along the banks. At the towns of Voiron and Moirans the river rose suddenly twenty feet. One person was drowned and the loss to property is estimated at 10,000,000f. Four thousand factory operatives are thrown out of employment.

OFFERS TO BE A TARGET.

Chicago Man, for $5,000, Would Help Test Zeglen's Cloth—If Killed, Money to Go to His Sweetheart.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Gustave Higgins, a Swedish newspaper man and artist, offers for the sum of $5,000 to dress in a suit of Casimir Zeglen's bullet-proof cloth and allow himself to be shot at with revolver or gun.

In case of his being killed the money is to go to Miss Hildegard, his sweetheart.

He leaves the choice of weapons and the distance to those who may accept his offer, but he suggests that not less than 24 feet would be proper for revolver test and 150 yards for a Krag-Jorgensen rifle. He insists that he must have assurance that no bullets hit him in the face.

Higgins says he is in earnest, and he takes the offer of Lieut. Zarnecki to liberally reward a volunteer as being made in good faith. The idea of making a target of himself suggested itself to him when he heard of the experiment being made last week with a corpse.

TANDEM KITES TO BE TRIED.

Prof. Libby Will Attempt to Scale a Hitherto Unexplored Table Land by Their Aid.

Prof. William Libby, Jr., of Princeton University will go to Albuquerque, New Mexico, early in July with a party of six explorers. Their plan is to attempt to scale a rectangular table land shaped like a figure 8, with perpendicular sides 700 feet high. Outcroppings of red sandstone project from the face of the walls, making it almost inaccessible. Indications of occupancy by a prehistoric race have been found in fragments of pottery at the base of the formation.

Prof. Libby has arranged to throw a line over this table land, which is several acres in extent on top, by means of tandem kites. Experiments with like kites were conducted at Bayonne, N. J., Saturday by William A. Eddy. He sent up three, which were maintained for some time in the air although the wind was too light for a satisfactory experiment. Prof. Libby has a mortar and life line packed ready for shipment, with which an attempt will be made to fire a line over the table land in case the wind is too light for the kites.

Larger lines will be dragged over and the ascent made in a boatswain's chair. The table land can be approached on all sides and is surrounded by a plane, but so far as known it has never been scaled. Some cliff dwellings have been seen along its edges. Mr. Eddy says that the top of the table land could be photographed by means of his midair kite camera.

FALLS 200 FEET IN A SURREY.

Mr. Laih of Warren, Penn., Hurt in a Runaway—He May Die.

WARREN, Penn., June 6.—A colt hitched to a surrey, in which was seated Louis Laih, a meat dealer of this place, took fright while in the Oakland Cemetery this afternoon and plunged over an embankment 200 feet high.

Neither horse nor driver was killed, but Laih is not likely to recover.

Laih's wife and child had just stepped from the surrey when the horse took fright.

TWO BOYS FALL FROM TREES.

One After a Kite, Other After a Crow's Nest—Both Will Die.

PATERSON, N. J., June 6.—George Greenway, thirteen years old, of 76 Clinton Street, climbed a tree this afternoon to release a kite which had been tangled in the branches. He lost his balance, and fell to the ground. He broke his left leg, his right arm, his collar bone, and his spine. He is paralyzed from his waist down. It is said he cannot recover.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., June 6.—While hunting for a crow's nest this afternoon, Albert Grandgeorge, seventeen years old, fell twenty-five feet from a tree, striking his head upon a stone. He cannot live.

LEXINGTON HORSEMAN SHOT.

Percy Stackhouse Probably Dying of Wounds Made by J. B. Payne.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 6.—The trotting horse trainer and driver, Percy Stackhouse, was shot and probably fatally wounded at his home, in this county, to-day, by John Breckinridge Payne, member of one of Kentucky's leading families.

They had been driving together, and Payne was angry with Stackhouse because he drove too fast. When they reached home Payne went into the front room and Stackhouse followed soon after.

Payne told Stackhouse he had been insulted. Payne had been living with the Stackhouse family, and Stackhouse replied that if he felt insulted he could leave the place and find another home.

This infuriated Payne, and he drew a pistol. Stackhouse clinched with him, but Payne got his pistol arm loose, and, reaching over Stackhouse's shoulder, fired four shots in rapid succession. Two of them took effect, and one produced what is probably a fatal wound. Payne surrendered to the authorities and was released on giving bail for $250.

Payne is closely related to the Prestons, Woolleys, Wickliffes, and Breckinridges. Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge already has been employed as counsel in the case.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The area of high pressure has remained nearly stationary over the Gulf of St. Lawrence, increasing in magnitude. The pressure is relatively high north of Lake Superior and off the North Pacific coast. A storm of slight intensity has developed over the Middle Gulf States. Rain has fallen in the Middle Mississippi and Lower Mississippi Valleys, the upper lake regions, and in the South Atlantic States.

The temperature has fallen in the Middle Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Showers may be expected in the Middle Gulf States and Ohio Valley and generally fair weather elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from that of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	64	59	64
6 A. M.	64	58	63
9 A. M.	72	58	67
12 M.	76	60	69
3 P. M.	70	61	66
6 P. M.	68	57	64
9 P. M.	61	55	62
12 P. M.	59	54	60

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	64½
Weather Bureau	60
Corresponding date 1896	68
Corresponding date for last 20 years	66

THREE FIREMEN KILLED

Big Blaze in Southeastern Part of San Francisco Destroys Property Worth $100,000.

DEATH BY FALLING WALLS

Standard Biscuit Company Burned Out—Salvation Army Barracks and the Police Station Damaged—Prisoners Fear Cremation.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—A fire in the southeastern part of the city at noon to-day cost three firemen their lives and entailed a property loss of $100,000.

Killed.

HALLINAN, JAMES, driver of Truck No. 1.
KELLER, FRANK, steward of Hose Cart No. 2.
MAHONEY, JOHN, of Chemical Engine No. 6.

The fire began mysteriously in the four-story brick building owned by Schoth & Westerfield, leased to the Standard Biscuit Company. Work in the factory ceased for the week at 5:30 yesterday afternoon, and so far as known the only occupants of the building this morning were John Erwin, the bookkeeper, and W. Cook, the cashier, who were at work in the office. Cook departed at 11 o'clock, and Erwin was still occupied with his books at noon, when a fireman rushed in and cried that the building was ablaze in the upper stories.

After the first alarm the Fire Chief turned in a second and then a general alarm. A stiff breeze fanned the fire within the brick walls, causing it to spread with extraordinary rapidity and it was soon apparent that the interior of the structure would be

THE PRESIDENT AND CUBA

Not True that He Has Made Up His Mind for an Aggressive Policy.

STILL INCLINED TOWARD PEACE

Apparent Effort by Those Close to Him to Prevent the Adoption by the House of the Morgan Resolution.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The President has been represented incorrectly as having so fully decided upon a Cuban policy that is to be aggressive that he has prepared a message to Congress on the subject, and only awaits the return of Mr. Calhoun, his Commissioner, to communicate his policy to Congress in a special message.

So far from true is this report that THE NEW YORK TIMES's correspondent is assured the President could not now state how he believes the policy of the Government should be different in any way from the policy that has been pursued thus far.

Intimate friends of the President have made this plain in conversation on the subject. They point out that the insurgents in Cuba, through their agents who send alleged news of Cuban victories, have discredited the Cuban cause, and that some of the noisiest advocates of Cuba in Congress have held out false hopes of intervention and war, which are not justified by anything the President has said.

These friends of the President have indicated in what respects it would be unwise for the House to pass the belligerency resolution advocated by Senator Morgan, and an influence has been at work to check the effect of the Morgan eloquence in stirring up the country to expect immediate war against Spain.

Some of the arguments that are heard and are assumed to have a sort of authority from the White House urge that it will not be wise for this Government to be carried away by appeals to commercial considerations, as the failure of the sugar supply from Cuba is likely to be made up by the development in this country of the beet-sugar industry, while the demands of the people can be met in the meantime by European and domestic beet sugars.

Friends of the Administration who were confident a week ago that the President no longer would resist the passage by the House of the belligerency resolution are manifesting a new determination to hold it down, and are expressing regrets that it was allowed to go through the Senate.

The President will hear Mr. Calhoun make his report. He will not look for a report in writing. A report of that character might be called for by the Senate. The Senate, in its present temper, might reach conclusions from the report that would not seem to the President to be justified, and if there is no written report it can be disputed there will not be the danger that was apprehended when the reports of Consuls were sent to the Senate and the members of that body expressed a desire to make public the names of the writers of information sent with the understanding that it was only for the information of the Department of State.

The meeting held here to commemorate the death of Americans in Cuba has not stimulated Cuban excitement. It was a large meeting, but it was by no means a representative one. It was considered a gathering of all the "queer" people in the city—enthusiasts, but not persons of judgment—and the tone of the speeches was not convincing or calculated to remove all doubts about the desirability of extreme action by the President and Congress.

A bad impression was created by the maltreatment of a young man who ventured to vote "No" when the negatives were called for on resolutions that were offered. He was beaten and his clothes were torn and he was ejected violently. A policeman arrested this young man, and $10 was exacted from him as collateral security for his appearance in the Police Court next day. Upon his appearance, the case against him was dismissed and his money was refunded.

WEYLER'S GREAT INDIFFERENCE.

Regards the Rumors of His Recall as Without Foundation.

HAVANA, June 6.—In an interview Gov. Gen. Weyler, upon his return to Havana from the scene of military operations, said the war would be ended in a short time, but just how soon he could not say, as its termination depended entirely on circumstances.

Gen. Weyler apparently ignores the effect produced upon the situation in Cuba by the Ministerial crisis in Madrid, seeming to consider the Cabinet difficulties as of little importance. He regards the rumors of his recall as without foundation.

He refused to speak with reference to the effect of the attitude of the United States upon the continuance of friendly relations between that country and Spain further than to say that he thinks these relations will continue, as the United States has much to lose in Cuba, and that in case of a conflict between the two countries she would lose more than Spain.

He regards the latest military operations in the island as highly important. Small groups of insurgents, he said, remain upon either side of the Jucaro-Moron trocha, but they are unable to communicate with each other, and are suffering severely in consequence.

Gen. Weyler said that he had found no native Americans in a destitute condition anywhere in the island. He has ordered an allotment of land to all applicants, regardless of nationality. He declares that if destitution exists it is due to the war.

He asserts that he cares little for the personal attacks made upon himself by the revolutionists, and declares that they prove the poor state to which the insurrection is reduced.

MURDER IN GREENWICH, CONN.

A Hackdriver Found Dying in the Road After a Midnight Brawl.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 6.—Edward Long, aged eighteen, a hack driver, died at his home here this morning from a bullet wound in the head received in a brawl last night. Long was unconscious when found and expired without being able to give any information as to the cause of the shooting.

A man thought to belong in Stamford and a woman about town are supposed to be the principals in the affair, but as yet their identity is not known, and no arrests have been made. The affair occurred in the vicinity of the freight yards near Bellehaven docks, where some hackmen met the unknown man with two women of shady character.

It is thought the entire party was under the influence of liquor. A free fight was precipitated, which was continued between Long and the unknown man after the others of the party had gone.

A passer-by, about 3 o'clock this morning, found Long leaning over a fence, and on investigation discovered that he had been shot. Deputy Sheriff Fitzroy was notified and had Long taken home, where he died about 6 o'clock. A woman's hat found near the scene of the murder has furnished a clue, which, it is believed, will result in the identification of the principals.

About six weeks ago Long was rescued from drowning by E. C. Benedict, who discovered the lad on an upturned boat in the Sound, and when he was taken aboard the Oneida he was utterly exhausted.

CLEVELAND'S PLEASURE TRIP.

The ex-President Visits Buzzard's Bay on E. C. Benedict's Yacht.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., June 6.—The steam yacht Oneida, with ex-President Cleveland on board, the guest of Mr. E. C. Benedict, left the harbor this afternoon with its destination Greenwich, Conn., and New York. The intentions of those on board are for a fishing trip along the Long Island shore.

Mr. Cleveland spent a few hours at Gray Gables and devoted his time to looking over the house and grounds. Mr. Cleveland said that he was in good health and enjoying himself, and that the object of the cruise was to visit new places along shore and drop a line here and there if the weather was favorable.

Trunk Line Committee Meeting.

The Trunk Line Executive Committee is to meet, at 143 Liberty Street, Tuesday, to pass on several matters of importance, chief of which is the application of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for an increase of from 7.4 to 10 per cent. of west-bound business.

CARD FROM MRS. GAUMER.

The Urbana Woman, Victim of the Lynched Negro, Sorrows for Those Shot by the Troops.

URBANA, Ohio, June 6.—Mrs. T. M. Gaumer, who was assaulted by Mitchell, the negro lynched by the mob last Friday, today issued a card of thanks to her friends for their sympathy during her affliction. After speaking of the messages of sympathy she has received from many parts of the country, she concludes as follows:

"My heart and the sad hearts of my household are in mourning to-day for the afflicted homes of Urbana. Broken hearts call to hearts equally sad and distressed with prayer for strength and great sobs of sympathy.

"May all Christian hearts throughout the length and breadth of this free land of ours go out in sympathy to the sorrowing homes in our midst, made desolate by misguided minds.

"Never did soldiers on any battlefield die for a more holy and righteous cause than those brave boys for the purity of their homes, for mothers, daughters, and sisters.

"They should be looked on as heroes, as soldiers willing to spill their blood for the holiest of all and any cause."

CURIOUS DRIVING ACCIDENT.

A Horse's Misstep Cost His Life and Upset Two Wagons and Their Drivers.

Frank Harrington of 439 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Dr. J. Bassett Kirby of 306 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street were each speeding a fast horse on Jerome Avenue at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Both horses were going at a rapid gait, and were close together. At the junction of Burnside Avenue, Harrington's wagon, ran his foreleg through the left rear wheel of the vehicle.

Both wagons were overturned, both horses fell, and both drivers were precipitated headlong to the street. The men were considerably bruised and shaken up, but not seriously injured. The wagons were badly damaged. Dr. Kirby's horse was not hurt, but the foreleg of Harrington's horse was so badly shattered that he had to be shot. Mr. Harrington valued him at $1,000.

MISS LILLIAN DALY INJURED.

Thrown from a Buggy in Jerome Avenue and Her Leg Hurt.

William Arlington, living at 135 West Thirty-fourth Street, and Miss Lillian Daly, an actress, of the same address, and Miss Daly's Scotch terrier were out driving yesterday on Jerome Avenue, in a light buggy behind a spirited horse. At One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, Arlington, at Miss Daly's request, left the buggy to gather some wild flowers.

A passing party of bicyclists frightened the horse and he plunged forward. His hind foot caught in the wheel and overturned the buggy. Miss Daly, her dog in her arms, was thrown to the street. The horse kicked himself free of the buggy and dashed down Jerome Avenue. He upset two bicyclists and wrecked one wheel. Apparently satisfied with the damage he had done, he let Mounted Policemen Weiner and Noonan catch him at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street.

Miss Daly was unable to get up. Her leg was badly hurt. The dog was uninjured. Arlington secured another buggy and took Miss Daly to her home.

OUR TARIFF ALARMS JAPAN.

Conventions Being Held and the Government Urged to Adopt Retaliatory Measures.

TACOMA, Washington, June 6.—Japan is greatly worked up over the new American tariff. Conventions are being held and the Government urged to adopt retaliatory measures. Advices received to-day by steamer state that Count Okum, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has cabled the United States Government at length, representing the new tariff will result in serious injury to the present growing trade between Japan and the United States; that Japan merchants and manufacturers are daily reminding him that Japan is at liberty to renounce the "most favored nation clause" of treaty with this country and impose retaliatory duties. He ends by recommending that the proposed tariff amendments be reconsidered. Japanese newspapers take the ground that America should be the last of all countries to shut out the trade of nations she opened to foreign intercourse.

The Japanese Minister for Agriculture and Commerce has been notified by the committee representing the tea trade that if a duty of 10 cents per pound on tea is collected in the United States, the Japan tea trade will be practically paralyzed. Resolutions condemning the new tariff have been passed by a convention of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, just held at Hiroshima, and the Japan Foreign Trade Society.

The Yokohoma Tea Guild and National Mailing Guild are spreading circulars broadcast calling attention to the effect of the new tariff. It is hoped that this action will result in influencing the United States Senate to reject or amend the Dingley bill. The Kobe Tea Dealers' Association offers premiums for grading and packing of teas that will stand the inspection test just started in this country.

THE WORLD TO END SUNDAY.

So a Negro Preaches in Indiana—With His Followers He Will Await the End in the Town of Lafayette.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 6.—The Rev. John Callicott, the negro prophet, delivered his farewell sermon at the Court House this afternoon to a large audience.

He repeated his prophecy that the world would end next Sunday.

The colored people in the audience were affected greatly.

For years Callicott has preached on street corners and from the steps of the Court House.

Next Sunday Callicott will await the coming of the end at the Court House, surrounded by the colored brethren whom he has invited to assemble to be gathered to heaven in chariots of fire.

REV. DR. M'ALLISTER RETORTS.

He Preaches About Those Who Accused Him of Heresy.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 6.—The Rev. Dr. David McAllister, against whom charges of heresy were preferred in the Reformed Presbyterian Synod at Beaver Falls last week, and who came out of the case with flying colors, retaliated on his enemies today in a sermon bordering on the sensational. He took as his theme "The Synod at Jerusalem and the Synod at Beaver Falls." He pointed out where Paul and Barnabas were permitted to utter their opinions freely, and spoke of the different way in which things were conducted at Beaver Falls.

Speaking of his own experience at Beaver Falls, he said:

"While the manner of the synod in expressing its judgment that the member accused of heresy should cease publishing his articles on the organic unity of the Church was brotherly and gentle, the substance of the judgment was an infringement of true Christian liberty of the press. The report of this judgment means the suspension of The Christian Statesman as an exponent of the editor's convictions of great questions of truth and duty. The Statesman will, therefore, be issued henceforth only as a monthly document for the national reform work, and not as a journal devoted to all Christian reforms in Church and State."

Dartmouth's Victories.

From The Providence Journal.

An interesting fact in connection with the victory of the Dartmouth athletes at the New England intercollegiate meet at Worcester on Saturday is that out of eleven of these meets the Hanover College has won no less than six. Dartmouth is the most remote of the ten colleges comprising the association, and it may be for this reason that its students develop so frequently into point winners in athletic contests. A formidable argument for the country college might be based on the superiority of the New Hampshire lads in competition with the young men who attend city institutions like the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Brown, and the Worcester Polytechnic.

Go to Cleveland by new afternoon train of New York Central. Leave Grand Central Station 5:00 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning. Entire day for business. Returning, leave Cleveland 6:00 P. M., arrive New York 10:35 next morning.—Adv.

ST. COLUMBA'S CELEBRATION

Rev. Dr. Shahan Delivers an Address Upon Him Before the Gaelic Society.

AN INTERESTING DISCOURSE

He Tells How the Great Irish Saint Endeavored to Christianize the Pagan Tribes and Educate and Uplift Men 1,300 Years Ago.

The four-day celebration of the thirteen hundredth anniversary of the Irish saint and patron of learning, St. Columba, or Columbkille, who lived in the sixth century and was known as the "lamp of the western world," also the "apostle of the Hebrides," was begun in this city yesterday. Columbkille was the founder of many seats of learning, and from the lonely Isle of Iona went forth his disciples to Christianize the heathen Picts and Scots. Iona is now noted for the grandeur of its ruins—schools and churches. It lies near the coast of Scotland, and during the present week it will be the scene of some remarkable demonstrations, in which Episcopalians as well as Catholics will participate.

Sermons in the Gaelic tongue will be delivered by the Roman Catholic Bishops of Edinburgh and St. Andrews in Scotland and by Cardinal Logue at Gartlan, Ireland, Columbkille's birthplace, in commemoration of the saint's life and work. There will also be celebrations in many parts of the United States, Canada, and Australia.

The first event of the celebration in this city was the offering of a pontifical high mass by Bishop Farley yesterday morning in the Church of St. Columba, in West Twenty-fifth Street. The interior of the building was decorated with Irish and American flags. At the elevation of the host a company of the Sixty-ninth Regiment saluted. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney preached the panegyric.

In the evening there was a secular demonstration in Chickering Hall under the auspices of the Gaelic Society. Chief Justice Joseph F. Daly presided. The hall was comfortably filled by an appreciative audience. A programme of Irish music was gone through. The principal event of the evening was an address by the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Shahan, Professor of Church History in the Catholic University at Washington.

An Address in Gaelic.

Edward T. McCrystal introduced the Chairman in a short address in Gaelic, which brought down the applause of the house.

Judge Daly said: "After the musical accents of our forefathers' tongue, English must sound very harsh." [Laughter.] Then he made a few references to the work done by Columbkille in founding over 100 institutions in Ireland and Scotland, and added: "How much the distinguished saint whom we commemorate to-night deserves the respect of all who in this practical and enlightened age put the highest value on the labors of public-spirited citizens, our learned and eloquent lecturer will convince us."

An organ solo was then given by Mr. Bernard O'Donnell, followed by songs from the quartet—Miss Marie Stori, Mrs. Helen O'Donnell, Mr. Lambert Lyons, and Mr. Edward O'Mahony. Other solos were sung by Mr. O'Mahony and Miss Stori, among which were Moore's "Avenging and Bright" and "Like the Bright Lamp That Shone," and encores were demanded by a delighted audience.

The Rev. Dr. Shahan was next introduced to deliver his lecture on "St. Columbkille and European Civilization," and he was warmly greeted as he walked to the front of the platform. He said in part:

Dr. Shahan's Address.

"To us children of the Irish race St. Columba is the embodiment of our ideal, natural and supernatural. St. Patrick was an Irishman by adoption, but Columba boasted of the purest and noblest blood in the land. He was a child of the princely family of the Neills, compared with whom the Colonna or the Hohenzollerns are of yesterday, a possible successor to the High-Kingship of Ireland, and a man of extraordinary gifts of character and talent.

"By manifest interference of Providence we of Irish race find ourselves children of a larger society than seemed destined to us a century ago. Our interests are more cosmopolitan, our opportunities vaster, our characters more liberal, and our reading of Irish history necessarily takes on something of the same nature. We are more deeply touched than our fathers by all the points of contact of Irish life with the great political life of the world, and we rejoice instinctively whenever we trace the Irish influence in past centuries, whether in politics, or art, or literature, or religion. Less insular and cramped than our fathers, we incline to see the shaping hand of God in the long series of events that has finally loosened the Celtic race from its ancient moorings and set it adrift over two worlds.

Work of Catholic Bishops.

"Thirteen hundred years ago the splendid culture and the letters of Greece and Rome had run their appointed course, and the Providence that shapes the affairs of men had appointed other races to take the places of the Greeks and the Romans, and to build up in Central and Northern Europe a new civilization imbued with the spirit and the ideals of a new religion. In every one of those new nations some Catholic Bishops or priests show forth as the Moses of their particular people, and contributed to the new born things the prestige of an exalted personality. It is these men who stand at the fountain head of modern civilization, the apostles of religion, the interpreters of the past, the builders of law and order, the creators of arts and letters and sciences—the loving providence of the peoples from whom they sprung and to whom they were sent. The story of St. Columba is the story of one of these admirable lives.

"From Iona all the monastic schools of Northern Ireland and many in England were governed. This was the centre of the Catholic propaganda of the Celts. The monks of Iona were the greatest ecclesiastics among the Celts. The monks of Iona were regarded throughout the Christian world much as we to-day look upon the Trappists or the Carthusians, as the models of the virtues of humility, abnegation, and industry. Iona is the Holy Land of the Celtic race. Every inch of its soil is sacred by contact with generations of saints and scholars. The school of Iona was soon famous for the mental industry and the splendid penmanship of its writers and transcribers.

"Columba himself was the chief scribe in Ireland, and the last act of his life was to finish a page of the Gospels. His children improved the inheritance he left them. They became the writing masters of Europe, and centuries later, when France and Germany had not yet completely emerged from barbarism, the scribes of Iona were welcomed in monasteries and the cities of the Continent as teachers of writing. The books written by them were eagerly sought after, just as in our day men pay great sums of money for some small printed book from the early presses of Venice or Amsterdam.

The Centre of Education.

"For two centuries Iona was a seminary of Bishops, a nursery of scholars, the centre of education, the asylum of religious life and science, the point of union among the British isles, the spiritual capital and the necropolis of the Celtic race—the Sacred Ells of the North. From Iona Columba and his monks traveled afoot over the wild wastes, the pathless mountains, and the lonely, gloomy lakes of the Scotch country, and brought the first knowledge of Christian faith to the wild pagan clansmen, while other Irish monks were restoring it to the Southern Scots, in Britain, and planting it along the Rhine, in the valleys of the Alps, and on the smiling plains of Lombardy. From Iona Columba preserved and restored the order of bards or poets in Ireland. He inaugurated regular schools for their training and regular provision for their support. In this way he provided for the transmission of the ancient pagan literature of Ireland, the hoary annals of Celtic wandering from the far Orient, the splendid tales of romance and chivalry, the records of the former culture and refinement of his people—for, up to the eleventh century, all the annals of the Irish were written in poetry, and committed to memory by a course of the strictest training.

"If I have spoken at length of their labors in the civilization of Europe it is with no intention of disparaging any of the other forces which co-operated in that great work, or of detracting from the credit which belongs to the other Christian peoples of Germany, France, and Italy. The Irish teachers were the pioneers; they blazed the roads through the pathless Spiritual wilderness—others followed and built upon their foundations the great edifice of mediaeval civilization. But it seems to me that the example of these men is worth recalling in an age which is suffering for want of the virtues they exercised—for want of that elevating, creative, transfiguring spirit of faith which sees beyond our low material horizon a world of love and harmony, where all imperfections and inequalities shall cease; a spiritual sense which enables man to see in the system of existing things something beyond the crass and gross, yet visible world of matter; a pure and lofty idealism, which is the atmosphere of all noble and permanent achievements, without which the human soul is forever hungering and athirst, like a creature out of its natural element; a contempt for mere material comfort and perfection, which can never satisfy the tremendous desires of the Human heart, whose final haven is far and away beyond the world of sense; a habitual dwelling in the future, which weans men from too absorbing an attachment to the present, and cuts at the very root of selfishness; a scorn for material riches, and a devotion to the things of the mind which checks the development of those awful inequalities that needlessly disfigure our human society.

In This Favored Land.

"There stretches out before the eye of the modern mind a vast perfectibility of man, especially in this favored land, free from the cruel responsibilities of history and from the great national vendettas which disgrace the Old World. We are girt like a giant for a glorious race, and equipped with all that can assure us the highest pinnacle in the temple of national fame. We stand at the beginning of a new social world like the young barbarian nations of Europe—only where they had smoking ruins beneath their feet we have the virgin prairies, the limitless valleys, and the countless hillsides of a world unknown to them; only where they were ignorant and brutal we are intelligent and refined, and where they were subject creatures of nature, we have, in a certain sense, yoked and harnessed nature and made her like a dumb ox at our service.

"And yet unless this magnificent modern National life become informed by a spirit of faith; unless the unseen, the intangible, the ideal forces which flow forever from that gift of God permeate our social and political being, we shall not live, or we shall fall short of that goal to which we are called. Unless there grow up about us everywhere something of that admirable spiritual ardor which filled the soul of Columba and drove his monks for 300 years to evangelize the neighboring continent; unless we open our minds to the highest Christian idealism and recognize more practically our common fraternity and the undeniable claims that others have upon us; unless we cast out the demon of selfishness and cultivate the spirit of Christian altruism, of devotion to the common good and of sustained sacrifice for the common welfare, we shall not round out our destiny, but fall by the wayside, and in our ruin point a moral to some future republic of Africa or Australasia or some United States of the Orient.

Saint Columba One of Many.

"Saint Columba was only the greatest of a multitude of Irishmen who cultivated certain high virtues that have in them the power of renovating any society in which they are allowed to grow—I mean the virtues of faith, labor, and learning. On the soil of faith grow contentment and patience, humility, and a practical belief in God's providence. The people in whose daily life faith is a factor may suffer many ills, may walk in darkness and humiliation, but they are illuminated by a higher light that floods the soul with a peace and confidence unknown to those for whom this life ends all. And when the time comes for such a people to come out of their secular humiliation and take their place among the nations of the earth, they will bring with them a spiritual experience, a supernaturalized mind and heart, an ideal and godlike way of viewing all the great relations of life that will be of the highest utility to a world struggling to break loose from the grovelling traditions of a material and insufficient philosophy."

A Vote of Thanks.

When Dr. Shahan resumed his seat Recorder John W. Goff stepped forward to propose a vote of thanks to the lecturer. "Never," he said, "did the Gaelic Society do as much for the cause of their ancient language as on this occasion by bringing Dr. Shahan to address them."

The resolution was heard enthusiastically passed, and the musical programme continued. The arrangement of "A Chuisiln Mochroidhe" and "The Last Rose of Summer" made by Victor Herbert for the 'cello and rendered by him on that instrument was greatly admired, and Mr. Herbert had to again present himself. Several Gaelic songs were then given, and the proceedings terminated.

Lectures on the life of St. Columbkille will be given this evening and Tuesday by the Rev. Thomas McLaughlin, D. D., and the Rev. John J. Lynch. On Wednesday there will be solemn high mass in St. Columba's at 10 A. M., and in the evening a parade, which will be reviewed by Archbishop Corrigan.

NIZAM'S BIG DIAMOND SAFE.

The Imperial Not Replaced with a Clever Substitute by a Thief in Hyderabad.

LONDON, June 7.—The Premier of Hyderabad telegraphs to the London papers this morning that the story, widely circulated, to the effect that the imperial diamond, the property of the Nizam of Hyderabad, had been stolen, is a pure fiction.

The original story represented that the thief had replaced the imperial with a clever substitute, and that the imposture was for a long time successful.

The Imperial is the largest brilliant in the world, weighing 180 carats, and has 58 facets. It was sold to the Nizam in 1891, through Alexander Jacobo, for $2,000,000, though this sum was very much in excess of its real value. The transaction gave rise to complicated litigation, the Indian Government authorities objecting to so large an outlay by the Nizam for a mere luxury.

HENRY STREET FIRE PANIC.

Burning Rags in a Closet Alarm Twenty Families.

A little fire and a lot of smoke caused a panic in the five-story tenement at 195 Henry Street last night. Twenty families live in the block, and at the first cry of warning they began to hurriedly gather their effects together. Children cried and ran in all directions, and in the general stampede narrowly escaped being trampled to death.

One man, who retained his presence of mind, got two pails of water and hurried to the basement, from which the smoke was coming. He located the fire in a closet and was able to extinguish it in a few moments. A bundle of rags saturated with kerosene and a quart flask half filled with the oil were found on the floor of the closet.

The police of the Madison Street Station are investigating the case.

CORWINE BLAMES BONDSMEN.

The Paymaster Says Spite Figured in Thomas C. Smith's Arrest.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 6.—Paymaster Corwine, United States Navy, who has been charged with misappropriating funds of the Government, was seen to-night relative to the arrest of Thomas C. Smith, his father-in-law, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday, and a charge of receiving $3,353.48 of public money unlawfully from John Corwine.

Mr. Corwine was surprised at the arrest, and said he believed it was due to the action of the New York Surety Company. He said: "Personally I know nothing about the present affair. The action taken by the Surety Company is the result of a statement I made at the court-martial May 5, when my case was heard."

MOTHER FOUND IN A HOSPITAL.

Woman Picked Up in Harlem with a Fractured Skull Identified.

A boy went to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station last night and asked Sergt. Sullivan if he could help him find his mother. The Sergeant, after questioning him, told him to go to Harlem Hospital and see a woman lying there, who had been found unconscious on Friday morning in front of 257 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, suffering from a fractured skull.

The boy recognized the woman as his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Powers, fifty-four years old, of 350 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. The doctors at the hospital think the woman may recover. They have not been able yet to learn how she was hurt. It is supposed she fell.

CHASED ON FIFTH AVENUE

An Art Dealer on Union Square Discovers a Thief in His Back Room.

SAID HE MADE A MISTAKE

The Man Ran Out With Mr. Atkins After Him Through West Fifteenth Street Up to Seventeenth Before He Was Caught.

Cries of "Stop thief!" proceeding from the basement store at 27 Union Square, attracted the attention of everybody within hearing distance a few minutes before 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A moment later a tall, well-dressed young man darted up the two steps from the area to the sidewalk and ran down Union Square.

Behind came another young man yelling with all his might. It needed but a glance for every one to realize what had occurred, and without hesitation many other yells were added to those of the second young man. Cabmen jumped down from their boxes, men left their companions without a preliminary excuse, small boys sprang up simultaneously everywhere, and bicyclists turned from their course to join the hue and cry. At Fifteenth Street the pursued man turned west toward Fifth Avenue with the line behind coming well, but a poor second.

Past houses from the windows of which the occupants, attracted by the noise, were gazing ouriously, he flew. When Fifth Avenue was reached, without hesitation he turned north and let himself out a little. The hunters behind him, meanwhile, were stringing out—the pace was killing. But as fast as one man dropped out there were three to take his place.

The quarry was rapidly drawing away, and it looked as if he would escape, but at Seventeenth Street something unforeseen happened. Policeman John Donovan of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, who had heard the noise of the chase and understood it, stepped from behind the corner, where he had waited, and just as the young man flashed by seized him. There was an oath uttered, a slight struggle, and then the others coming up saw the run was over.

When the young man who had started the cries came up a few disjointed words uttered between breaths were sufficient to cause the policeman to march the prisoner to the East Thirtieth Street Police Station. There the story was told in detail. The name of the pursuer is Wilmot Atkins, who keeps an art store at 27 Union Square. His store occupies the basement and first floor of the house, and he has sleeping apartments in the rear of the first floor.

Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday he went bicycle riding and did not return until after 5:30. As he wore bicycle shoes, his feet were noiseless as he walked back through the store to his apartments. He threw open the door, and, before he knew, almost ran into the arms of a tall well-dressed young man, who was standing by the open drawers of a dressing case. Papers and clothing were scattered all over the floor, closets were ransacked, and the entire room was topsy-turvy.

Mr. Atkins was startled, but the other man was not.

"What do you want here?" he asked, pleasantly, as he surveyed the owner of the place.

"Wha-a-t do you want here yourself?" returned Mr. Atkins, regaining his composure.

"Oh!" in a surprised tone; "is this your room? I have made a mistake. Excuse me, I will go." With that he pushed the dumfounded man out of his way and sprang through the door into the store. The man was tall and muscular-looking, while Mr. Atkins is short and slight, but he is plucky. When the invader reached the rear stairs that lead to the basement storeroom Mr. Atkins followed. At the foot of the stairs the tall man turned directly toward the front entrance. "I thought I had him then," said Mr. Atkins last night. But he didn't, for the front door, thought to be securely locked, opened at the man's touch, and in a twinkling he was out on the sidewalk with Mr. Atkins close behind him.

At the Police Station the prisoner gave his name as William Hehlan, aged thirty-eight, no home. When searched, there were found on him three skeleton store keys, a steel jimmy of fine make, and an aluminum envelope-opener, such as are given as advertising souvenirs. This "opener" had been sharpened at one end and formed into a serviceable jack-knife. In addition to these useful implements Hehlan also had $14 in bills and two pawn tickets for a gold watch and a chain.

When questioned he told contradictory stories. First he said he was starving and had to steal, but when reminded of the money found on him he smiled. Next he said it really was a mistake, but would not say where he wanted to go. Afterward he said he had nothing to say. He is well dressed and wears patent-leather shoes.

Entrance to the store was obtained through the front door of the basement. With the little aluminum envelope-opener the lock was picked in broad daylight in full view of any person who chanced on the sidewalk at the time. None of Mr. Atkins's property was found on Hehlan.

FOR THE NORTH POLE.

Prof. Dyche of Kansas State University Will Try to Reach It.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 6.—Prof. L. L. Dyche of the Kansas State University, who will arrive in this city to-morrow, does not come to study in the Stanford University laboratory, as was asserted, but to make arrangements for a polar expedition. He has the financial backing of wealthy gentlemen connected with the University of Chicago and the Columbian Museum. Dyche returned last November from a trip to Alaska. While there he was gathering specimens for his university, and also studying the feasibility of reaching the north pole.

He will go to Alaska this Summer, lay out his course, and get everything in readiness for beginning a trip to the pole next season. Dyche's plan will require both time and money. He thinks it will take not less than three years to reach the pole and return, and when he starts he will have provisions to last five years. He will make the start from the northermost whaling station. At the end of each week's journey forward he will cache two weeks' provisions.

MURDERER SHOT BY A SHERIFF.

Richard Caldwell of Memphis Kills His Sweetheart and Resists Arrest.

CAIRO, Ill., June 6.—Richard Caldwell of Memphis shot and killed Mary Jenkins this afternoon because he was jealous of the favors she had bestowed on others. Immediately after the shooting he fled to a lumber yard back of town, where he was found two hours later by the officers.

He was ordered out with some difficulty, when he opened fire on the officers. His first shot passed through the wrist of Deputy Sheriff George W. Moore, who returned the fire, killing Caldwell instantly. Moore was acquitted of all blame by a Coroner's jury this evening.

SUICIDE IN CINCINNATI.

C. E. Heath of Richmond, Ky., Kills Himself with a Pistol.

CINCINNATI, June 6.—Chappel E. Heath, apparently twenty-eight years old, a well-dressed guest of the Gibson House, was found dead to-day sitting in his chair in his night clothes, with a pistol wound in his temple and another in his left breast.

He was a graduate of the Washington and Lee University of Virginia. Several years ago he received an injury to his head, causing spells of partial insanity. He was the son of Dr. Heath of Richmond, Ky., and appeared as a law student of that place.

St. Gaudens.

From The Waterbury (Conn.) American.

It is refreshing to find one artist who proclaims his independence. It is, of course, possible to assert that St. Gaudens stands so high and is in such constant demand that he can afford to be independent. But we do not find other artists who come nearest to being in the St. Gaudens class asserting themselves in the same way. It would be much better if they did.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—C. W. Benson, London, England; H. H. Hall and D. Stannan Thompson, Bradford, England, and Mrs. J. C. Bancroft Davis, Washington.

ASTOR—Thomas R. and A. H. Starkey, Leeds, England; J. M. Biereing, London, England; Charles V. Dasey, Boston E. J. Thorne, Chicago; W. T. Moore, London, England; Edwin Brabston, and F. E. Crane, Montreal.

BARTHOLDI—Arthur Linee London, England.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—H. J. Foskett, London, England, William J. Wilcox, Boston; B. M. Forman, Texarkana, Arkansas; W. T. Leve, Litton, England; J. J. Byrne Haaskern, Holland, and B. L. Walker, Washington.

BUCKINGHAM.—Col. George C. Maddox, London, England; P. G. Fackin, Ardsley-on-the-Hudson.

CAMBRIDGE—Capt. Wintz, Naval Attaché British Embassy, Washington.

CONTINENTAL—J. J. Hudson, Buffalo.

DEVONSHIRE—J. G. Crane, Boston; J. P. Ellis, Albany.

EVERETT—Charles T. Grilley, Boston; N. P. Townsend, Boston; Peter Hughes, Liverpool; W. F. Warden, Paris, and F. B. Bosworth, London, England.

FIFTH AVENUE—Albert Daggett, Washington; C. A. Spreckels, San Francisco; Sanchez Urreuls, Juan Ruiz, Narciso Pacheco, and Trinidad Coronado, Guatemala, and Henry King, St. Louis.

GERLACH—W. S. Wilson, Boston.

GILSEY—H. C. Stump, Washington; T. E. Barnard, Boston, and W. B. Cogswell Syracuse.

GRAND—J. T. Tompkins, United States Navy; Charles C. Jameson, United States Army; W. A. Neville, United States Marine Corps, M. D. Nelson, Washington, and A. W. Thornier, St. Louis.

GRAND UNION—Prof. de Compigny, Chicago; Arthur English, Omaha; G. K. Morton, St. Thomas, Ontario; H. C. Taylor, Montreal; Dr. B. S. Coleman, Lexington, Ky.; George H. McTalland, Jr., Princeton, N. J.; George W. Lawrence, San Francisco; Elisha B. Powell, Oswego; Elgin B. Spicer, Philadelphia.

HOFFMAN—Walter C. Harriman, Harriman, Tenn.; M. Urban, Brussels; John W. Harrison, P. M. Kling, St. Louis; D. Giles, Chattanooga; A. M. McCleary, Indianapolis; C. A. Nash, Norfolk, Va.; A. N. Brady, Albany; H. Grunz, Shanghai, and Charles Lowe, Kidderminster, England.

HOLLAND HOUSE—J. Hancock Merriman, United States Navy, Edward Whittaker, St. Louis; W. B. Leeds, Indianapolis; Daniel H. McMillan, Buffalo; Wells H. Hadley, St. Louis; John T. Hazen, Cincinnati, and Adolph Snead, Louisville.

IMPERIAL—M. Hanan, Montreal; W. C. Colwell, Buffalo; A. Rosenstein, Lancaster; H. M. Pierce, St. Paul; E. B. Hubbard, St. Paul; Charles Northrupp, Boston; C. E. Corcoran, Augusta, Ga.; Victor Mann, United States Navy; George R. Manchester, Omaha; S. B. Hayes, Cleveland; G. A. Ashman, Wheeling; E. A. Vosburg, Chicago; C. A. Thomas, Winnipeg; B. N. Bailey, Bradford; W. B. Dixon, St. Paul.

MANHATTAN—Dr. H. M. Stanley, G. S. Mackenzie, Chicago; B. F. Pearson, Halifax; James F. Miller, St. Louis; William P. Northrupp, Buffalo; J. D. Whitney, Syracuse.

MARLBOROUGH—H. R. Denis, New Orleans; Robert Russell, New Haven; William Lorimer, Chicago; Edward J. Hoffman, Cincinnati; O. Rittenhaus, Macon, Ga.; T. Garrett Taft, Richmond, Va.

METROPOLE—G. W. Athearn, Oshkosh; L. Burnham, Milwaukee; W. M. Alwood, New Brunswick.

MORTON—L. E. Spaulding, Worcester, and E. H. Sears, Rochester.

MURRAY HILL—John C. Howell, London, England; H. G. Knight, New Haven; Jules S. de Harvilly Thebaud, Paris; W. M. Black, Washington; J. Albert Brandreth, Boston.

NETHERLAND—William McMae, A. S. Maddox, Washington; C. V. O. Robinson, Trenton; J. B. Lindsley, Nashville.

NEW AMSTERDAM—E. Parker Faber, St. Paul, and Frank Brower, South Orange.

NORMANDIE—Dr. E. G. Ogden, Gen. Ralph Brandreth, Sing Sing, and J. R. Bridge, Boston.

PARK AVENUE—Dr. J. M. Watkins, New Orleans; L. G. French, Providence; George H. Gorham, Bellows Falls; Leonard Miller, Jr., Oswego.

PLAZA—George S. Graham, Philadelphia; W. H. Miller, Indianapolis; J. V. R. Lyman, Eau Claire, Wis.

SAVOY—Dr. Charles K. King, Andalusia, Penn.; H. S. Hawkins, London, England.

SINCLAIR—George Anderson, Detroit; L. Van den Rissen, Amsterdam, Holland; the Rev. T. McGovern, Harrisburg and S. P. C. Veenhuyzen, Roosendaal, Holland.

ST. CLOUD—J. B. Ellis, Philadelphia; W. J. Morse, Bradford; E. C. Burt, New Haven.

ST. DENIS—H. A. Megget, Mansfield, England; Dr. E. M. Houghton, Detroit; D. H. Kirkland, Columbus, Ga., and G. H. Stover, Boston.

STURTEVANT—R. H. Bishop, Jacksonville; W. W. Mead, Boston; M. J. Leonard, London, England, and C. F. Montaine, Philadelphia.

UNION SQUARE—H. S. Magill, La Crosse

DR. C. C. HALL'S FAREWELL

His Parting Sermon to the First Presbyterian Congregation of Brooklyn.

THE CHURCH'S ANNIVERSARY

Pentecost Was the Theme, Together with the Fifty Years' History of the Sacred House—The Pastor Leaves to Become Head of Union Seminary.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall of the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, preached his last sermon yesterday as pastor of the church, previous to entering upon his duties as President of the Union Theological Seminary. The occasion was also the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the church building and its consecration to public worship. In referring to the anniversary, Dr. Hall said:

"It was fifty years ago to-day—June 6, 1847—that this building was opened and consecrated to God. Fifty years ago to-day the first voice of prayer was heard within these walls. To me this seems a most marvelous anniversary, twice marvelous, twice holy, because coming on Pentecost, the feast of the Holy Comforter. O sacred and honorable house of prayer! what sayest the Spirit within thee to-day as thou standest in the calm, grave beauty of thy first half century?

"I see the long procession of thy worshippers, even thousands upon thousands. I see the innumerable souls that have been strengthened here with the consolation of God, which have discovered here the secret of the Lord which is with them that fear Him. I see the snowy linens of thy eucharistic tables, and hear the anthems of thy choirs, the voices of thy preachers, the great echoes of the great truths that have been spoken here, the fearless defense of liberty, the great allegiance to an unimpaired Bible, the royal homage paid to Christ. O sacred and honorable house of prayer! what message speaketh the Spirit within thee today on this feast of the Comforter, this feast of thy first half century? Is it not the message of Pentecost, the message of God's continuance with His Church, guiding her from within, preserving the continuity of her life amid the change of time, fostering the spirit of love and peace within her, nurturing her children in the good ways of her father, enlarging the field of service and the cycle of influence, adding even to her communion of such as are being saved?

"There is another Pentecostal message uttering itself in our midst to-day. It is a message of the time to come. The time has come, and it is our duty to look into the time to come, and to look with calm, brave eyes. Of myself I shall not speak, only in this one word. I am doing what I believe to be the will of God. It costs me all but life itself to do it. But I know you would wish me even to give up my very life, if I held be, rather than refuse to do what I believe to be the will of God.

"If God has found within me any qualifications for that other work, because of which He has seen fit to lead me by a path that I know not, it is to you, my friends, to your glorious fellowship, to your broadening influence, to your quickening counsel, to your boundless co-operation, I chiefly owe the development of those qualifications.

"You have my lifelong gratitude, as well as my lifelong love. Ecclesiastical and official changes may come between us, but in the essential demands of heart love and soul fellowship I have not resigned. I shall never consciously resign my pastoral relation toward you. I shall never come between you and him whom you shall call to the high office of serving you in the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Nay! I shall do all that man can do to make you love and support that as yet unknown servant of the Master as you have supported me. But you shall always be my people, and I shall carry to my grave a heart that will leap with joy if it may only some time serve you."

CHURCH OF ST. CORNELIUS.

Opening of the New Edifice by Archdeacon Tiffany.

The congregation of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Cornelius, which has grown out of the chapel connected with the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, and been recently incorporated as an independent parish, held the opening services yesterday in their new edifice, 423 West Forty-sixth Street. This church is 55 by 100 feet, and is built of brick. There is also a well-fitted basement which may be used for Sunday school and lecturing purposes. The building was filled with worshippers at the morning service, and a special programme of singing was gone through by the choir.

The venerable Archdeacon Tiffany, at present acting as the locum tenens of Bishop Potter, preached the sermon. He said that Whit-Sunday was an appropriate day for opening the church, as that day was associated with the beginning of the Christian church itself.

It would be, said the Archdeacon, an occasion of mourning, not rejoicing, if the plan of the congregation were a departure from the old faith and the old order that had been the light and the direction of the church from the beginning. The preacher reminded them that the adoption of the name of St. Cornelius indicated that their church should reproduce the life of him as shadowed forth in the life of that eminent convert from the Gentile world. He asked them to imitate the virtues of Cornelius.

Archdeacon Tiffany congratulated the older members on their great earnestness and the work they had accomplished. They had astonished every one by the unfaltering support they had given their faithful rector, the Rev. Isaac C. Sturges. He also congratulated their rector on winning the confidence of the entire community. The Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck preached in the evening.

This new church will remain in the hands of trustees until such time as may be necessary to put its financial affairs on a permanent basis, when wardens and vestrymen will be elected. The present trustees are, besides the rector, Robert Harrison, John Hughes, William S. Collins, Frederick Debes, William Truslow Hyde, and Robert Martin. A handsome marble font has been placed in position, the gift of Mrs. James H. Aldrich.

THE DUTY OF RECREATION.

The Rev. Mr. Savage Tells of the Necessity of Vacations.

The Rev. Minot J. Savage preached for the last time this season, at the Church of the Messiah yesterday morning. His subject was "Recreation." In the Scripture lesson he read the passage, "To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heavens."

"The real object of life," the preacher declared, "is living, and all may obtain their prize—just as all may lose it. Money, fame, social position, power of any sort whatever, in fact, may be the specific goal of a particular man; the real object is the same—to fill one's life full, to get that which gives satisfaction. Moralists may tell us that it is wrong for us to wish for happiness, but we simply cannot help it."

After telling of the love of books and knowledge of beauty and of music as elements of a happy existence, the speaker continued:

"When the Puritans came to Massachusetts they found a wilderness with snow and wild Indians and bears. They had such a hard time to subdue the wilderness that it is no wonder they got an idea that there was something sacred about work. Sometimes a man tells me he has not taken a vacation in forty years, just as if it were something to be proud of. I tell him that if he couldn't help it, I sympathize with him, but if he could have helped it, he ought to be ashamed of himself.

"Thousands of men seem to get intoxicated with work, so that they cannot do anything else. They spend their whole lives getting ready to live, and then, when they are about ready, you hear of their sudden death. There is nothing more sacred about work than about play. Recreation is simply re-creation, which is essential, if we would continue to do good work. Another Puritan notion which we ought to get rid of is the idea that we ought to get up early. That all depends on the time we go to bed."

Mr. Savage will sail for England on Wednesday.

A SERMON ON THE QUEEN.

Dr. MacArthur Praises the Reign of Victoria.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur will sail Saturday for England to attend the celebration of the Queen's jubilee. His last sermon before vacation, in the Calvary Baptist Church, yesterday, was devoted to a discussion of "The Victorian Era and Christian Progress." His text was: "A woman that feareth the Lord; she shall be praised." He said in part:

"Republicans though we are, abating not a jot or tittle of our principles, we can still admire the queenliness of a woman, and the womanliness of a Queen. The most wonderful reign in our history is that of Queen Victoria. She shines brightly as a ruler in a galaxy of poets, painters, and men and women of genius in her own country and in every land.

"Great Britain and the world have made more progress in all the elements of noble civilization during the sixty years of Victoria's reign than during the preceding 600 years.

"Victoria has exalted women in all parts of her vast dominions. Her example has banished impurity and enthroned virtue in the highest places of her Court. A greater advance in the respect paid to woman has been made during her reign than during the 1,000 years preceding.

"During the reign the workingman has advanced. He has double the wages, and his money will purchase double the comforts of life compared with sixty years ago. The numbers in British prisons has decreased from 1 in 300 to 1 in 7,000. Educational facilities have progressed. Among Churches, freedom is granted the non-conformists that was denied them at the beginning of her reign.

"It has been said that Ireland has been the only blot on the fair reign of Victoria. The Crimean War occurred during her reign, but she has done much to prevent war between Great Britain and this country. Perhaps there is no remedy for the evils of Ireland until there comes a change over the spirit of the people or in the dominant religion."

Dr. MacArthur lamented the defeat of the arbitration treaty. He said that the time will soon come when England and the United States will be united in the cause of humanity, and children in future ages will rise up to call Victoria blessed.

THE FEAST OF PENTECOST.

Impressive Services at Temple Emanu-El and Elaborate Decorations.

The Feast of Pentecost was celebrated amid most impressive services at Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning. The immense synagogue was especially decorated for the occasion with choice flowers. Huge columns of palms and red and white peonies lined all the aisles, and the balconies were almost hidden. The pulpit was profusely strewn with lilies, roses, peonies, and immense palms.

Amid the impressive ceremonies thirteen children received communion and took part in the services. A special musical programme was arranged by the congregation cantor, Rabbi Sparger.

Soon after the services began the door opening into the centre aisle was opened, and a procession, headed by the Vice President of the Congregation, James Seligman, with Moses Schloss, moved toward the pulpit. Next came Rabbis Gottheil and Silverman. Following came seven young girls, all dressed in white, and six young boys, all in evening dress and wearing white boutonnières, brought up the rear. The procession was received at the pulpit by Louis May, the President of the Congregation.

One by one, in response to Rabbi Gottheil, the young communicants stepped to the pulpit and offered up a prayer.

Rabbi Gottheil, in receiving the children into the church, said: "It rests upon me, my dear children, to receive each and all of you into the church. This day the Almighty God has placed a trust in your hands. Keep it well and receive His reward. This day is one of the most beautiful celebrated by our church, for it celebrates the coming of young children into the actual service of the Almighty."

RELICS OF OLD BAPTISTS.

Dr. Potter Recalls Church History and Assails His Foes.

The congregation which formerly worshipped in the Baptist Tabernacle under the Rev. Dr. D. C. Potter, and which is now using a hall at 19 East Seventy-first Street, partook of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper yesterday, using the small mahogany table which the original tabernacle congregation used many years ago when it was known as the Mulberry Street Church. The old communion service was also used and Dr. Potter explained that he had rescued these relics from the tabernacle last Saturday.

He preached a historical sermon, tracing the congregation from its beginning in Gold Street, then known as "Cart and Horse" Street, early in this century, and concluded with a general but bitter onslaught upon his opponents.

Converts to Catholicism.

In a record of notable persons who have united with the Roman Catholic communion within the past three months, as converts from other denominations, the Paulist Fathers mention Charles Hanson Towne, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Miss Susie F. Swift, head of the Auxiliary League of the Salvation Army; Rear Admiral Tremlett of the British Navy, United States Marshal John H. McCarty, Aubrey Beardsley, the artist, of London, and Edward Scott Marble, actor and dramatist. They quote Cardinal Gibbons as authority for the statement that there are received into the Church every year in this country 30,000 converts. This is an estimate obtained by calculating on a basis of actual numbers received in the Archdiocese of Baltimore.

Extinction of a Church Debt.

The Rev. Dr. Francis H. Wall, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Rosary, on East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, celebrated the freeing of his church from debt by a solemn high mass at the services yesterday morning. The modest little church, which is to make way for a handsome structure very soon, was crowded to the doors. The celebrant was the Rev. Father John E. Burke, assisted by Fathers Eugene Donnelly of Flushing, L. I., as deacon; the Rev. Patrick J. Minogue, as subdeacon, and the Rev. Dr. Edward J. Dierney, as master of ceremonies. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. P. F. O'Hare of Brooklyn.

The Church Temperance Legion.

The annual church service of the organization of young men and boys known as the Church Temperance Legion was held in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street, last evening. An address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Bradley, vicar of the St. Agnes Chapel of Trinity Parish. The legion is a rapidly growing organization, and is a branch of the Church Temperance Society. Its work is largely of a social character.

Concert by the Y. M. C. A. Orchestra.

The Association Orchestra of the West Side Branch of the New York Young Men's Christian Association will give a concert in the auditorium of their new building, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, to-morrow evening. The proceeds will go to the athletic field of the branch. The conductor is O. S. Barunn. Dr. D. E. Yarnell is Secretary of the branch.

Christian Endeavor Meeting.

A large number of young people were present at the Christian Endeavor Society's meeting at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifty-third Street and Madison Avenue, last evening. Miss Anna D. Keil presided. The topic of the evening, "The Tongue as a Christian Tool," was discussed.

The Rev. Dr. Adams's New Work.

The Rev. Henry Austin Adams, D. D., will leave Brooklyn this week for Boston, to take charge of Donahoe's Magazine, of which he has been appointed editor.

New train for Indianapolis and St. Louis by New York Central. Leave Grand Central Station 9:00 P. M., arrive Indianapolis next evening, St. Louis second morning.—Adv.

A SERMON TO GRADUATES

Baccalaureate Address to the New York University Class by Dr. F. S. Schenck.

WORK OF CHARACTER BUILDING

He Told the Students that They Were Making Their Own Future from the Past—Man's Dignity as a Responsible Being.

The baccalaureate sermon of the New York University, on Morris Heights, was delivered yesterday afternoon in the gymnasium of the university by the Rev. F. S. Schenck, D. D., pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church of University Heights. The platform, which was draped with American flags and the university colors, was shared by the Faculty and the preacher. A large audience was present, largely composed of students.

Dr. Schenck chose for his text Ecclesiastes, iii. 15, "That which hath been is now, and that which is to be hath already been; and God requireth that which is past." He said, in part:

"When we look intently at this text, it begins to look at us, and soon it seems the eye of God gazing into our souls. There are principles stated here wide as the universe in their sweep and intensity, personal in their bearing upon each one of us.

"There is a constant recurrence in the events of nature. Suns rise and set moons wax and wane, seasons come and go—even the experience of one generation in its life of change is like that of the generations past—'That which hath been is now.' But what is the meaning of it all? This all science asks; no science can tell. Underlying this recurrence of events there is the great principle, the wonderfully solemn thought—there is nothing lost. There is something absolutely indestructible in the past. The past exists. This truth is very familiar to the students of physical science. Man may change the form and combination of matter, but cannot destroy a single particle. No atom is ever lost.

"What is true of matter, which we see and handle, is true of that unseen thing which inhabits matter, force. It cannot be destroyed; it is never lost. It may be active in the waterfall or the sunbeam, or it may be dormant in the coal mine or the ice; but it is always present; it is never lost.

"The same is true of the acts of man, and words are acts, and thoughts and feelings are seeds of acts; they still exist; there is nothing lost—there is something indestructible in them. They are lost to us, have passed beyond our control; we cannot recall them, however intensely we may wish to do so. The hours and days have passed through our hands, and we have filled them with our thoughts and words and deeds—and they are gone beyond recall. When a weaver has worked wrong threads into the piece of silk passing through his loom, when he detects his error he may take them out, though he destroys the piece, and, beginning over, he may make the whole piece perfect. But we need not try to do the impossible, nor waste time and strength over unavailing regrets for the past. We cannot reverse it, change it, or destroy it.

"It exists in itself; it exists in its effect upon our character, it exists in its effect upon others. It exists in memory. It is a familiar truth that men and deeds live in history, and history is simply the world's memory. So each soul has its history, its memory.

"The past exists in the memory of God, rather in His sight, for memory belongs to a limited being, sight to the Infinite One.

"If there is something indestructible in man's acts, he should be very careful how he acts. Be careful what kind of a past you are making to-day. Be noble. Be Christlike. So act that you may rejoice in knowing that nothing is lost.

"Look now at the next clause, and it, too, begins to look at us. That which is to be hath already been. The future—the prophecy of the future as we speaks this truth clearly. True it is in the realm of our spirits as in that of matter.

"We are making our own future. It is a solemn thought if we confine it to this life. But there is every reason to believe these great principles run out into eternity; they will not be reversed or in any way changed. Serve God now, and you will serve Him to-morrow and in the eternities. A good character cultivated to-day by repentance of sin, turning to Christ in faith and obedience, obeying God and serving man will be a good character to-morrow and in the eternities.

"Look, now, at the last clause, and it looks us through and through. 'God requireth that which is past.' This appeals to the highest powers of our nature, Man's real dignity and worth consist in that he is a responsible being, who must account for himself to God.

"The noble cashier of a bank is always ready to give in his account. He has no desire to hide his past. He does not fear his future. A good President of the Nation acts every day in the discharge of his responsibility to the people. A noble manhood rejoices in the thought of being responsible to God.

"Young men, graduating to-day from your college, you have highly cultivated and well-trained powers and are about entering upon your manhood's activities. May that manhood always recognize and act upon the great principles that God has implanted in nature. As you make your past, make one worthy to exist, to be indestructible. As you make your own future, make it wisely. A good character is the noblest result of the past. As you face the judgment, rejoice that you are a responsible being, live as under the eye of your God. The God who has made you, who has redeemed you, who seeks your highest good, may He inspire you to His high and noble service through Christ."

COMMENCEMENT AT VASSAR.

President Taylor Talks on the New Woman—Plea for Conservatism.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 6.—The commencement season at Vassar College was opened to-day with President James M. Taylor's sermon to the gratuating class. The seniors, numbering 105, all dressed in white, occupied the front seats of the chapel, which was decorated with daisies and field flowers. Dr. Taylor's text was from I. Timothy, vi., 20—"Keep that which is committed to thy trust." He urged the students who were about going forth into the world to be simple and modest, to shun notoriety, sensationalism, and the notions about the so-called new womanhood. The sermon was a plea for conservatism. "Our age," said Dr. Taylor, "radical in its tendencies, calls for restraint. The state, marriage, home, religion, have all been attacked during the past twenty years. 'Away with the old' has been the cry, but nothing new has been offered. It is the duty of educated men and women to work continually for a healthful conservatism."

Referring to sensationalism, Dr. Taylor said that the pulpit had gone so far into sensationalism that many preachers were more fitted for the show than for the pulpit. He also criticised severely the tendency of the press to cater to the taste for sensationalism.

THE JEWISH FEAST OF WEEKS.

Special Services in Celebration at the Keap Street Synagogue.

The Feast of Weeks was celebrated by Hebrews throughout the world yesterday. In ancient times it was celebrated as the feast of the first ripe fruits, but now, with modern Jews, it is solemnized as the anniversary of the delivery of the decalogue on Mount Sinai, or Feast of Revelation. Divine worship was held in all the temples and synagogues in this city and Brooklyn.

In Williamsburg special services were held in the Temple Beth Elohim, Keap Street, near Broadway, which is the wealthiest congregation in that section of the city. The temple was filled, and a half hour previous to the commencement of the exercises the doors were ordered locked, as standing room could not be obtained.

The services were begun at 9:30 A. M., and the ceremony of confirmation was administered at 10:30. Nineteen boys and girls were confirmed. Rabbi S. Greenfield delivered the sermon of the day, and the Rev. Dr. Wintner, who instructed the class, officiated at the ceremony of confirmation. The musical services were conducted by the Rev. M. Helfers, assisted by a string quartet.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK AT ANDOVER.

Baccalaureate Sermon Delivered by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Ryder.

ANDOVER, Mass., June 6.—Anniversary week at Andover Theological Seminary opened to-day with the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class by the Rev. Dr. William H. Ryder. He said that the right activities of the Church consist of the inculcation of the great truths and making them vital in Christian living. Ministers ought to be shy of the present tendency of administering churches as complicated evangelical and social machines. They should also guard against a presentation of the Gospel consisting of little except an appeal to the ardent emotions. The Christian minister should be constantly mindful of the fact that his first duty is to demonstrate the truth of the Gospel.

There are twenty-six members in the graduating class, and the principal graduating exercises will occur next Wednesday.

DR. PARKHURST GOING ABROAD.

A Letter Read to His Congregation Promising in Future Greater Devotion to Pastoral Work.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, who is to go abroad Wednesday on the White Star steamship Germanic, was unable to be in his pulpit yesterday to bid farewell to his congregation before sailing. He has in a great measure recovered from his recent serious illness, but his physicians deemed it unwise for him to risk the fatigue and excitement incident to the service. He sent a letter, however, which was read to the congregation by the assistant pastor, the Rev. Edward Huntting Rudd, who will be in charge during the doctor's absence.

The letter is as follows:

To the Members of my Church and Congregation:

I avail of the kindly offices of our assistant pastor in conveying to you my sincere and affectionate greeting. It is a matter of bitter disappointment to me that I cannot meet you on the closing Sabbath of our church year, and especially that I cannot be with you at the communion service this afternoon.

My physician strenuously urges against it, however, although believing that the danger point of my invalidism is now past.

If the temporary impairment of my health is in a measure due to obligations which I have assumed outside of the strict limits of my parish, I want to say that my entire thought this Summer will be given to the re-establishment of my health, and that upon my return in the Autumn, and so long as I sustain my present relation to this Church, my one devotion will be to my pulpit, to the life and work of this church, and to the interests of its families and individual members. Praying that the coming season may be to each of you plentiful in the manifest presence of God and in the companionship of His Spirit, I am your affectionate pastor, C. H. PARKHURST.

During July and August the Madison Square Presbyterian Church is to be closed for repairs upon the organ and for general cleaning, but through the present month and in September the usual services will be conducted by Mr. Rudd.

DENOUNCED THE RAILROAD.

Dr. Carson's Subject Was the Valley Stream Fatality—He Condemned Corporation Greed.

The Rev. Dr. Carson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, preached last evening with especial reference to the Valley Stream railroad crossing fatality. The service was held in the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church. Dr. Carson took for his text, "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ."

Dr. Carson reviewed the circumstances of the catastrophe, dwelling particularly upon the heroism of the injured, and speaking with emphasis of the bravery and coolness of Walter Wellbrock, who now lies in St. John's Hospital, with only a possible chance of recovery. In referring to the Long Island Railroad, he said:

"If the crossing had been properly guarded, the calamity would never have occurred. With tenderest sympathy for the afflicted, my heart swells with indignation at the greed of the corporation and the neglect of the officials and the indifference of the community that permitted such a railroad crossing on such a railroad."

THE ETERNAL VERITIES.

Dr. Abbott Speaks to the Packer Institute Graduates.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott preached the baccalaureate sermon to the class of '97, Packer Institute, in the chapel last evening.

Dr. Abbott took for his text Second Corinthians, iv. 18: "We look not at the things which are seen, but at things which are not seen, for the things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal." He said, in part:

"The real, the ultimate, the spiritual object of education is to develop the power in us of seeing the things which are unseen and eternal. Learning is the acquisition of a great quantity of miscellaneous matter; wisdom is capacity, power, character, use of yourself, and comes with the knowledge of that which is invisible and eternal.

"Why do we study art? Undoubtedly art ministers to our pleasures, and one may minister to our pleasure without being in any true sense an artist. Literature, what is it? To know Greek is not to know the funny little crooked letters. To know Greek is to know Plato and Homer.

"What are you finding in natural science? I marvel that men think that science and religion are enemies. Science has swept out of existence some old theological conceptions. It is sweeping out of existence some old Hebraic conceptions. But are we losing our conception of an ordered universe?

"You might pile all the churches one on top of the other, and put all the ministers in them, and all the Bibles and religious literature, and set them aflame, and America never could go back to polytheism and idolatry unless it went back to absolute barbarism and ignorance again."

MORE DISASTERS PREDICTED.

Sermon by Mr. Bronk About the Valley Stream Affair.

The Valley Stream Railroad disaster, in which five young people lost their lives, was the subject of a sermon delivered last night by the Rev. J. M. Mitchell Bronk, pastor of the Baptist Church of the Ascension, 527 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street.

He said the people who refuse to see the hand of God in such visitations are stupid, indeed. The life of a farmer is in danger quite as much as any other, except the city people, and the inhabitants of New York are in more than ordinary danger from bicycles, cable cars, and a hundred other things. He said an earthquake might be sent by God to New York to bring its people to their senses.

He declared that corporations as a rule are without souls, and it is the duty of citizens to watch them closely and demand their rights. Corporations controlled by the disciples of Christ, he said, were not of this class, and always gave the people proper protection. This accident, he thought, would do much to make the corporations more careful in the future. He concluded his sermon with the statement that the disaster was not the will of God, but rather the result of the violation of physical laws.

Syracuse University.

SYRACUSE, June 6.—The baccalaureate sermon at Syracuse University was preached to-day in the hall of John Crouse College by Chancellor James R. Day. In the evening a memorial service was held in the same place in honor of the deceased Deans John Raymond French and Leroy M. Vernon. The addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Charles J. Little, President of the Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., and by the Rev. Dr. J. T. Gracey of Rochester. There was a very large audience in attendance on this occasion.

At Dickinson College.

CARLISLE, Penn., June 6.—The one hundred and fourteenth commencement of Dickinson College was formally opened to-day. Prof. George Edward Reed delivered the baccalaureate sermon in Allison Memorial Church at 11:30 o'clock this morning. There was a large attendance, and the music was by a large selected choir. Prayer was said by the Rev. John A. Roche of New York.

Dishonored Drafts.

When the stomach dishonors the drafts made upon it by the rest of the system, it is necessarily because its fund of strength is very low. Toned with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, it soon begins to pay out vigor in the shape of pure, rich blood, containing the elements of muscle, bone, and brain. As a sequence of the new vigor afforded the stomach, the bowels perform their functions regularly, and the liver works like clock work. Malaria has no effect upon a system thus reinforced.

COLUMBIA CLASS ADVISED

Dr. Huntington Preached the Baccalaureate Sermon for the University Yesterday at St. Thomas's.

ARMOR AGAINST THE EVIL DAY

He Tells Them to Cultivate the Spiritual, the Good, and the Virtuous as Protection Against the Powers of Darkness.

Before the graduating classes of Columbia University Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington preached the baccalaureate sermon yesterday afternoon in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. Special music by the choir of the church was also rendered. Taking his text from Ephesians vi., 13: "Wherefore take unto you the whole armor of God that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand." Dr. Huntington said, in part:

"The Roman soldier went about completely armed, ready for active or passive service. Why did he encase himself in steel? Why wear this cumbrous clothing? He was part of the Roman Government. On him hung the safety of the Roman Empire; on him a thousand hopes and fears.

"It this not a true parable of the soul? We are set in the midst of many and great dangers. We did not choose our state; we find ourselves set here, looking about with startled eyes. We find beyond all question it is a world of conflict. 'The struggle for life' among the lower animals has become common speech. They struggle against misfortune. Ours is the struggle against misfortune, and something more, a strife against wickedness, that we be not robbed and stunted of our spiritual life, of love, hope, and gentle peace.

"We mortals wrestle not only against the powers of the world, but against the princes of darkness. It is the fashion of to-day to scoff at the idea that there is a higher power of evil to fight against. If we were to believe the novelists and other writers of the day, we should give ourselves no concern over the matter. Yet evil is a great and tremendous force. Outside the limits of our imaginations and the bounds of the world there may be something. The Old Testament writers so considered. Such a view imparts a certain sombre dignity to human life, a sense of mystery. In our ordinary moods, such an idea seems small and trifling. The thunder crash rends the veil that separates us from, the unseen, our souls are purged, and we see the forces for evil.

"You may look indifferently at a man ruining his life, squandering his spiritual possessions. But if you thought he was engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle with the powers of darkness, or the shadows of hell not far removed, what then? Indifference? But you say, if the Old Testament writers believed this, why were they so cheerful? They, indeed, believed in the tremendous powers of darkness, but they also believed in the mighty strength of God. To the great powers of sin they never ascribed the term 'impregnable.'

"Just because life is a struggle and the contest is for life and death, does Paul say: 'Take on the whole armor of God.' There is a limit to the protecting power of a sword, but the one to the defensive power of the shield? The passive virtues are important. Doing stirs the blood, but can you, having done, stand? There was such a thing as an evil day in Paul's reckoning. It is a day that occurs now and again, and cannot be forecast. You know what means the day.

"To you, young men of Columbia University, the microcosm of university life is about to enlarge into the macrocosm of the life about us. For you there is to be no longer such a thing as a sheltered life. It was one thing to belong to a community of a few hundred, but I charge you to face a community of a thousand millions, and half another thousand millions. To none of its appeals have you a right to turn away. I count it a capital calamity that the young men who are going out are confronted by the spectacle of evil triumphant. No evil so thoroughly entices the young heart as the worship of success.

"All the more necessary is it to preserve the spiritual, the good, and the virtuous. Honor, courage, endurance, surely these are graces of the Holy Ghost. They are not of earth, earthy, but of heaven, heavenly.

"Young men of Columbia, make it your purpose that the university be filled with these possessions. Erudition is the chief end of the university, but it must be accompanied by the spirit of good, or it will make its students scholars and not men. The world to-day does not demand that a man gain only his degree, but he must gain that greatest and most precious of possessions, mastery of self. He must be ready for the day of darkness."

WEST POINT BACCALAUREATE.

The Rev. Mr. Shipman Talks to Cadets About Manliness.

WEST POINT, June 6.—The chapel of the West Point Military Academy was filled this morning by the cadets, the Board of Visitors, the officers and their families, and the friends of the cadets, assembled to listen to the farewell discourse of the Rev. Herbert Shipman to the graduating class. Mr. Shipman took for his text St. Matthew, xxviii., 20: "And lo! I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."

At the conclusion of his discourse, directing his remarks to the graduating class, who sat in the front pews, Mr. Shipman said:

"Men of the graduating class: In all that I have said I have been speaking especially to you. You above all are in our thoughts and in our hearts to-day. I wish that my last words to you might be words of power. That power, indeed, I cannot command, but they shall be words I believe and know to be true.

"There is one thing which this institution emphasizes and you yourselves rightfully value and hold high above all other things; it is manliness. If there is one thing which the religion of Jesus Christ demands and inspires above all else, it is manliness.

"True manliness and true godliness are but different sides of one and the selfsame thing. Take manliness out of religion and you have a poor thing; take religion out of manliness, and there is left a thing just as poor, a thing with no support upon which it can lean, a thing which in time of strange temptation will surely fall.

"Do not misunderstand me, I am not so narrow as to say that there is no manliness in men who make no open profession of faith. What I do say is that whether they make that profession or not, whatever manliness they may have comes from God and from him alone.

"It is not for all of us perhaps to do great things in life, but it is for all of us to be in ourselves whatever we will to be, to be men in the truest and highest sense, and whoever is that has made a success of life. Stand fast in the faith. Quit you like men, and may He who is our highest and best example of what true manliness is and should be strengthen you with his own strength; purify you, even as he is pure, and be with you always even to the end."

The Rev. C. G. O'Keeffe of Highland Falls preached for the Catholic cadets in the Soldiers' Chapel under the hill.

Boats from New York landed a large party of excursionists here to-day, and West Point presented quite an animated appearance for a few hours.

At Williston Seminary.

EASTHAMPTON, Mass., June 6.—The centennial of the birth of Mrs. Emily Graves Williston was observed here to-day. Her husband, Samuel Williston, and herself were the founders of Williston Seminary in 1841. They also endowed in part Amherst College and Mount Holyoke Seminary, South Hadley, now Mount Holyoke College.

The feature of this morning's services was a sermon by the Principal of Williston Seminary, the Rev. Joseph Henry Sawyer, who has been a teacher in the seminary for thirty years.

Catholic University in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The commencement exercises of the Catholic University began to-day with solemn high mass, sung by the Very Rev. Dr. P. J. Garrigan, vice rector. The baccalaureate sermon was preached by the Rev. William Fitzgerald of Lambertville, N. J.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

CELEBRATION OF PFINGSTEN.

German Societies Observe the Whitsuntide Festival with Games, Dancing, Target Shooting, and Beer.

Pfingsten, as the Germans call Whitsuntide, was duly observed yesterday by German societies in this city and Brooklyn, and the celebration will be continued to-day. It is a festival celebrated by Germans everywhere almost more than any other festival in the year. They rise before dawn and go out to greet the rising sun with song, for the sun has returned from the south, and has covered the face of the earth with green and with beautiful flowers.

Three or four parks in the city were pretty well patronized by the societies yesterday. The members went out with their families and enjoyed themselves in playing games, dancing, shooting, and quaffing draughts of lager beer. It was supposed that the police would interfere with the sale of beer, but at the Lion Park, One Hundred and Fourth Street and Columbus Avenue, and at Sulzer's Harlem River Park it was said that the police had not made any trouble.

The German War Veterans' Union of New York went yesterday afternoon to the Harlem River Park, where the festivities began with a song and dress parade by the veterans. This was followed by a procession, and then President R. Miller delivered a speech of welcome. The visitors were entertained by acrobats, clowns, and dances. In the evening there were theatrical performances. The festivities will be continued to-day, when there will be a grand historical military parade, prize shooting, bowling, and fireworks.

New York Schuetzenbund No. 1 celebrated the day at Lion Park, and will have target shooting there to-day.

The members of the Germania Schuetzenbund spent the day yesterday in Greenville Schuetzen Park, Greenville, N. J., and began the festival with a grand concert, followed by dancing. To-day 2,200 men will have a parade and review there, and that will be followed by an acrobatic exhibition, women's target shooting, and dancing. There will be target shooting for the men also, and $800 will be distributed in prizes.

The Steinauer Social Club spent the day at Brommer's Union Park, at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Willis Avenue.

The Plattdeutsche Volksfest Verein went yesterday to Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., where the members amused themselves with various games, and in the evening there was a ball, followed by fireworks.

The Hessen-Nassauer Volksfest Verein spent the day at Brommer's Union Park.

To-day the New York Turn Verein will celebrate Pfingsten at Brommer's Park under the auspices of Koltes Post, No. 32, and the Crescent Quartet Club. The Independent Schuetzen Corps, Capt. Claus Basse, will have target shooting and bowling to-day at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill.

NOVELS ROUNDLY CONDEMNED.

The Rev. Mr. Goodchild Thinks 99 out of 100 Are Bad.

"Novel Reading" was the subject of the Rev. F. M. Goodchild's sermon last night at the Central Baptist Church, in West Forty-second Street. Mr. Goodchild said that this is the age of the novelist, that everybody reads novels.

"The book you cried over," said he, "before you went to bed last night was a novel, and the book you laid down before coming to church was a novel, and ten out of ten books you take away on your vacation with you will be novels.

"But not all novels are ennobling; not many are. Perhaps ninety-nine out of a hundred are baleful, an outrage on decency and common sense. The first charge which I bring against them is that much indulgence in them is a waste of time. Second, the readers of them get a false view of life. Characters are made interesting by vices. It is the illicitness of the love that makes the tale absorbing.

"The most severe charge against novels is that of immorality. The most of them come from France, and the trace of the serpent is on them. They gloss over immorality and supply corrupt thoughts and confuse all moral distinctions.

"I look upon those who write bad books and publish them as public criminals. Would to God that we could devise some way that would not be a breach of the rights of the press, some way of inspecting the mental food sold to our young people, and of condemning the works of these manikin sentimentalists who write in such a way as to leave the reader confused about moral distinctions."

THE NASHVILLE EXPOSITION.

Preparations for the Reception of President McKinley.

NASHVILLE, June 6.—The event at the exposition this week will be the visit of President McKinley on Ohio and Cincinnati Days. Preparations are being made to give the President a hearty and enthusiastic welcome, and all parts of the State will be represented.

The programme for Friday, the day President McKinley will arrive, is as follows:

The President, Gov. Bushnell of Ohio, and those with them will be escorted to the Maxwell House for breakfast, after which Gov. Taylor will call on them. At 10:30 o'clock the Presidential party will be escorted to the centennial grounds, accompanied by Gov. Bushnell and his staff, and Gov. Taylor and his staff. The escort will include United States and Tennessee troops.

At 11 o'clock, in the Auditorium, addresses of welcome will be delivered by President Thomas, Mayor McCarthy, and Gov. Taylor. Responses will be made by State Senator Clark of Ohio, Gov. Bushnell, and the President. Luncheon will follow, and then the inspection of buildings and grounds.

At 5 o'clock the President, Mrs. McKinley, and the ladies of the party will hold a reception for ladies in the Woman's Building.

Saturday morning at 11 o'clock President McKinley will hold a public reception in the Auditorium, and also will participate in the exercises of Cincinnati Day. Saturday night the President and party will leave for Chattanooga.

DR. HALL GOING ABROAD.

Will Represent the Geology of This State at the London Congress.

ALBANY, June 6.—Dr. James Hall, Geologist of the State of New York, will sail on June 24, in company with his daughter, Mrs. Bishop, and her two sons, for Europe to represent the geology of this State at the International Geological Congress which is to be held in London early in July.

Prof. Hall, though eighty-five years of age, with the exception of a slight illness from grip, professes to feel as well as he ever did in his life. He was born in Hingham, Mass., Sept. 12, 1811, and was graduated from the Rensselaer School at Troy in 1832. He remained there as Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Natural Sciences until 1836, when he was made Professor of Geology.

Upon the organization of the Geological Survey of New York, in 1836, he was appointed assistant geologist at the Second District, and in 1837 was made State Geologist in charge of the Fourth District. In 1843 he was placed in charge of the paleontological work, and has since that time been known as the State Geologist and Paleontologist. The active service of Dr. Hall covers more than an average lifetime. Away back in 1836 he received recognition for the work he was performing from the St. Petersburg Mineralogical Society.

OLD FOES AS THEIR GUESTS.

**The

Wanamaker's

STORE NEWS

Bedroom Furniture. New, elegant, at manufacturer's trade prices.

50 styles bedroom suits, $19 to $88.
5 styles bureaus, $12 to $50.
3 styles wardrobes, $35 to $65.
5 styles toilet tables, $8 to $25.
12 styles chiffoniers, $12 to $42.

Woods are quartered oak, curly birch, bird's-eye maple, walnut and mahogany.

Muslin Underwear. Second week of the semi-annual sale. New garments added. Interest unabated.

Corset Covers, 8c to $3.
Drawers, 15c to $3.
Chemises, 25c to $3.50.
Short Petticoats, 50c to $2.25.
Long Petticoats, 50c to $10.50.
Gowns, 50c to $10.50.
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR — Drawers, sizes 2 years, 17c; to 14 years, 22c; Gowns, sizes 4 to 14 years, 50c; Boys' Night Shirts, 2 to 12 years, 40 to 48c; Infants' Long Slips, 25c and 50c.

Dress Goods. The fabrics of the period—cottons, linens and black grenadines, at greatly reduced prices.

Over sixty styles of Cotton Fabrics at 8c, reduced from 12½c to 15c.

Crispene grows in favor. Over 100 styles shown. Prices 35c, 40c and 45c. Needs no lining. Dust and storm will not harm it.

Women's Dress Skirts. Of good quality white duck, $1. Full width, correctly shaped. Others of linen color crash at $1.50. Curios of cheapness.

Women's Gloves. Two-clasp glace gloves (pique) at 75c. Handsome shades of tan. Beautifully embroidered.

Housekeeping Linens. All flax, you may be sure. Prospective tariff laws have caused wholesale importers to stiffen their prices—not so with us. Bargains galore.

Table Linens, 30c a yd. and more.
Tablecloths, 2x2 yds., $1.60 and more.
Napkins, 22 in. sq., 85c a doz. and more.
Huckaback Towels, 15c and more.

Upholstery. Over 200 pairs silk cross-stripe Curtains, were $4.25 to $8; are $3 to $6.50.

300 yards of silk cross-stripe curtain material, at 45c, reduced from 65c. You'll need to be quick to share these bargains.

Wall Papers. All the newest styles—many novelties from Paris and London. Select your wall coverings before going away and we will execute your orders for interior decorations during your absence. Responsible men for this work.

Three Fold Screens. Two hundred of them, at $2, reduced from $3.50. 5 ft. x4½ ft., oak frames, covered with denim and cretonne.

Carpets and Mattings. About 250 pieces fine quality velvet, to go at 75c a yd. Regularly 90c to $1. Forty-three patterns.

Limited quantity of Moquette at 75c a yard.

Some Oriental Rugs, 3 ft. wide, 5 ft. to 6 ft. long, were $7.50, are $4.25 and $4.75.

A lot Chinese Mattings, reliable, reduced to $4, $5 and $6 a roll of 40 yards.

Sterling Silver Tableware. New and beautiful designs. Very cheap.

Sardine Forks, gilt tines, $1.25 each.
Lettuce Forks, $1.90 each.
Lettuce Forks, gilt tines, $2.10 each.
Berry Forks, $3.75 half dozen.
Berry Forks, gilt tines, $4.38 half doz.

Carpet Sweepers. Small sized Bissell Sweeper, $1. Light and easily handled. Very effective.

The "Wanamaker" Sweeper, nickel trimmed, $3; cyco bearing, $3.50.

The Mudge Canner. Simple and economical. Makes home canning easier, the fruits or vegetables more palatable and sterilizes them. $3.50 to $12.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th & 10th sts.

HAD $300 IN A BAG.

Policeman Found an Old Woman Wandering About the Streets.

Catherine Cameron, sixty-five years old, of 637 Eleventh Avenue, sat in the pen in Yorkville Police Court yesterday with the other prisoners. Her face was grimed with dirt, and her clothes were torn and dishevelled. She paid no attention to what went on around her, but repeatedly raised her apron and looked at a bag which hung from her waist, and from which, as she shook it, the chink of gold could plainly be heard.

Policeman Francis Becker of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station told Magistrate Pool that he found the old woman wandering aimlessly along Eleventh Avenue, followed by a crowd of children. He arrested her for her safe keeping, and wanted to know what he should do with her. She had $300 in gold in a bag attached to her waist.

A man, who gave his name as McLoughlin, told the Magistrate that he lived in the same house with the woman and her two unmarried sisters, who are dressmakers. She was known to be weak-minded, and when she was missed Saturday evening they asked him to find her. He reported her disappearance at the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and had an alarm sent out for her.

Magistrate Pool instructed the policeman to take Miss Cameron to her home.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS

Senate to Continue Work on the Tariff Bill with Prospect of Contests on Certain Schedules.

SUGAR QUESTION IN THE AIR

Not Determined What Shall Be Done with It—Republicans Wish to Get Together Before Submitting the Matter to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—While the tariff will be the general topic of discussion in the Senate this week, what portions of it will receive attention it is impossible to predict. This uncertainty is due largely to the difficulty of determining when the sugar schedule will be taken up.

The wood schedule will be before the Senate again Monday. Senator Allen probably will enter a motion to strike out the entire paragraph relating to sawed lumber, and the motion may lead to other speeches than his own.

Whether the sugar schedule will be taken up next is undetermined. There are many differences of opinion on the subject, but the prevailing desire is to get the schedule out of the way as soon as possible. This is the case on both sides of the Chamber, but it is especially true of the Republicans, as the responsibility for action rests with them.

Still, there is a desire among Republican Senators that there should be absolute agreement among themselves on the rates of this schedule before discussion on it begins in the Senate, and it is realized that this may be difficult of attainment without a further exchange of opinions.

In any event, nothing will be done with the sugar schedule until Senator Aldrich's return to the Senate. He is still confined to his room, but is expected to be out early in the week.

That the Hawaiian treaty will be protected by the Finance Committee is considered settled, but a caucus may be necessary to determine whether other changes should be made. Senator Pettigrew has decided definitely to offer his anti-trust amendment in connection with the sugar schedule. It will lead to a number of speeches, but what will happen to it finally is uncertain.

The tobacco schedule immediately follows the sugar schedule. The Finance Committee has promised the tobacco men a hearing Monday night. They will ask for $2 duty on wrapper and 35 cents on filler tobacco. There is also an inclination to return to the language of the Wilson law on this subject. This is understood to be the wish of both the importers and the tobacco growers.

There are many sharp contests ahead on the paragraphs of the agricultural schedule, which is next after tobacco. There will be an effort to secure a return to the House rates on rice. On cattle, it will be urged, there should be an ad valorem rather than a specific duty. There are likely to be other contests on fish, fruits, chicory, and salt.

The innovation of a duty on tea is also proposed on this schedule, but it is practically certain that this provision will be withdrawn by the committee. Thus what would have been one of the severest contests over the bill has been avoided. The cotton and spirits schedules, it is now thought, will excite comparatively little debate.

Nothing for the House to Do.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The House has no work ahead of it this week, and it is the intention of the majority leaders to adjourn to-morrow until Thursday and from Thursday until Monday.

PAUL HAZZARD WAS BEATEN.

He Says "Assaulted by Robbers"; the Police, After an Investigation, Say "Row in a Poolroom."

Paul Hazzard, son of President William H. Hazzard of the Fulton Bank in Brooklyn, was severely beaten by four men in Schermerhorn Street, near Smith, that city, last Friday night. Young Mr. Hazzard, who is a clerk in the employ of "Mike" Daly, the Third Ward politician, is now at his home suffering from several bruises and a cut in the head. He says he knows his assailants, but, although forty-eight hours have passed since the assault no arrests have been made.

The police of the First Precinct discredit the story that young Hazzard tells. Immediately after the alleged assault he was taken to the station, where his wounds were dressed. He then told Capt. O'Reilly he had been set upon by the men, whose only motive was robbery. Some time later Capt. O'Reilly, whose wardmen had investigated the story, said Hazzard had been playing pool with a number of young men in the saloon, 56 Smith Street. A dispute arose and the men adjourned to the sidewalk to fight it out. Capt. O'Reilly further said Mr. W. H. Hazzard was present when his son's wounds were being dressed and said to him: "If you will keep such company you must take the consequences."

Mr. Hazzard last evening maintained that his son had been assaulted for the purpose of robbery, as he had several hundred dollars in his pocket at the time.

SCUTTLE THIEF AT WORK.

Entered a House in Broad Daylight and Stole $500 Worth of Jewelry.

Through the work of a scuttle thief, Mrs. Edward Groselmire of 201 West Forty-third Street lost jewelry to the value of over $500 last Thursday. A small amount of money and some gentlemen's jewelry were also stolen. The thief worked in broad daylight, and although seen was mistaken for a mechanic, and escaped.

A reward of $100 has been offered, with no questions asked, for the return of the jewelry, as the police have as yet been unable to locate the stolen articles.

All the upper rooms were thoroughly overhauled, and the furniture and contents of bureaus and dressers were thrown about the floor. The sum of $11, belonging to Miss Fletcher, was taken, and several valuable scarfpins and other articles of gentlemen's jewelry. Mrs. Groselmire was the heaviest loser. Some of her property taken included a diamond and ruby ring, a turquoise ring, a diamond ring with seven stones, a lady's watch with a long gold chain, and a bracelet set with diamonds.

Steam Yacht May in Port.

The steam yacht May, owned by Mrs. Sarah Drexel Fell of Philadelphia, which returned from the Mediterranean recently and has been undergoing repairs at Philadelphia, arrived here yesterday. The May was formerly the property of E. D. Morgan, and was flagship of the New York Yacht Club when Mr. Morgan was Commodore. Mrs. Fell also owns the smaller steam yacht Barracouta, which is now at Brooklyn, and it is understood that she will use the Barracouta for cruising in these waters this Summer.

Condition of Joseph Clark Unchanged.

The condition of Joseph Clark, who was shot at Owego, N. Y., and who is now lying at St. Francis's Hospital, in Jersey City, was unchanged yesterday. Dr. John D. McGill said that the plates taken when Clark was subjected to the X rays at the laboratory of Dr. G. A. Kraus Saturday night had developed imperfectly. In consequence Clark will be subjected to the process again to-day, when a heavier ray will be used than was applied at the first test.

Pet Dog Club's Outing.

The June meeting and outing of the American Pet Dog Club of New York City, the last for the season, will be held on Thursday at the residence of Mrs. Walter Stanton, Wildhurst, Hillsdale, N. J. The New York members will leave West Twenty-third Street at 10:55 or Chambers Street at 11:10 A. M.

Mississippi's Sailing Delayed.

The Atlantic Transport Line steamship Mississippi did not sail yesterday, as scheduled. The repairs to her hull, injured by her collision with the steamship Hekla, were not completed. It is expected that she will be in readiness to sail this afternoon.

For Country Houses.

We have in stock the largest and choicest collection of High-Grade Goods ever offered in the United States for furnishing country houses. It includes a full line of

**Crockery,
China and Glass,
Cutlery, Cooking Utensils,
Cedar and Camphor Wood Trunks,
Pantry, Bath, Hall, Cellar and Stable Furniture, Silver-plated Ware,
Refrigerators, Water Coolers,
Ice-Cream Freezers,
Hammocks.**

Goods carefully packed and delivered free at station within 100 miles of New York.

Orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention.

LEWIS & CONGER
130 and 132 West 42d St.,
Between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, New York.

FOR THE FALL ELECTIONS

Democratic National Committee Will Not Interfere in the Campaign in New York This Year.

SO FRANK CAMPBELL SAYS

As a Member of the Committee He States that National Questions Will Not Be Forced into Municipal Contests.

ALBANY, June 6.—Ex-State Controller Frank Campbell, who is a member of the Democratic National Committee, arrived here to-day fresh from a conference with prominent New York Democrats. Speaking of the local elections this Fall, he said:

"The policy of the Democratic Party of the Nation, as laid down in the platform of the Chicago Convention of 1896, cannot be disturbed until the next Democratic National Convention, which will be held in 1900. It will make no difference whether a State, city, or county convention indorses it or repudiates it. It will stand unaltered. In the election last Fall the regular organization of the State of New York was loyal and true to the nominees and platform of the Chicago Convention. The same organization heartily supported Mr. Cleveland four years ago as the Democratic candidate for President, although their delegates were opposed to him in the National Convention.

"I believe in home rule. If the Democrats of the City of New York, Buffalo, or Rochester deem it expedient and wise for party success to conduct their local elections without injecting into them State or National issues, I believe they have a perfect right to do so without interference of any State or National Committee.

"Democrats living in the State outside of the City of New York are looking anxiously for the election of a Democratic Mayor for Greater New York. If this could be accomplished, it would encourage the rank and file of the party and enable the organization to get into fighting shape for the important State election that is to take place a year from this Fall, when the Governor, State officers, and the Legislature are to be elected.

"If we carry Greater New York and elect these officers next year, then the party will be in shape, with a fair chance of placing New York State in the Democratic column in 1900.

"As the representative of the regular organization of New York on the National Committee I can state that so far as I know the National Committee has no desire to interfere in New York State in its local elections this Fall or to dictate to the Democracy of New York what their issues should be in these elections."

MRS. MAMIE JOHNSON A SUICIDE

After a Quarrel with Her Husband She Swallowed Carbolic Acid.

Mrs. Mamie Johnson, twenty-seven years old, after a quarrel with her husband in their apartments at 30 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, took carbolic acid with suicidal intent. She was removed to the Eastern District Hospital, where she died an hour later. During the intervals she was conscious she begged the doctors to save her life, as she did not wish to die.

She had often threatened to kill herself, but no attention was paid to her. Yesterday, after the quarrel, she went to her bedroom. Johnson heard her scream and found her rolling on the floor in agony. Her face and hands were burned with the acid. After explaining what she had done, she became unconscious. He summoned help, and he remained at her bedside in the hospital until she died. He was frantic with grief, and force had to be used before he would leave her body.

WILLIAM J. PETERMANN BURIED

Masonic Services for the Dead Roundsman in Scottish Rite Hall.

The funeral of Acting Roundsman William J. Petermann of the Harbor Police, who died on Friday of injuries received last Wednesday, took place yesterday from Scottish Rite Hall. Chancellor Walworth Lodge, F. and A. M., conducted the services. The Scottish Rite Choir and organist furnished the music.

Eight policemen in uniform from the harbor squad served as pall bearers. The Pilots' Association and several Masonic lodges were represented. Many large floral pieces were on the platform in the hall.

The Masonic funeral service was conducted by Commander Sewell, assisted by Augustus W. Peters. The burial was in Lutheran Cemetery, in Brooklyn.

Miss Campbell to Marry Dr. Lester.

Announcement is made of the wedding next Wednesday of Miss Elizabeth Belle Campbell, daughter of the late John C. Campbell, engineer in the Department of Public Works of New York, and Dr. Frederick W. Lester of Seneca Falls. The ceremony will be conducted at the house of the mother of the bride to be, at 2 West Eighty-third Street, at 4 o'clock. Miss Carolyn Lester, sister of the future bridegroom, will be maid of honor.

Killed by a Horse's Kick.

Contract Labor Inspector Macatee, who is connected with the Ellis Island Immigration Bureau, received a telegram yesterday from his home in Pikesville, Harford County, Md., announcing that his little daughter Nellie had been kicked in the head by a horse and had died from the injuries received. The child was one of the younger of thirteen children, and her death was the first in the family.

The Barbarossa Arrives Here.

The steamship Barbarossa, which is one of the recent additions to the fleet of the North German Lloyd Line, arrived yesterday from Bremen and Southampton. The Barbarossa was built at Hamburg in 1896, and she has made one voyage on the company's Australian service. She is a sister ship to the Friedrich der Grosse and the Koenigin Luise, and registers 6,285 tons. She is commanded by Capt. A. Richter, and on this, her first, trip here, she brought 46 cabin and 444 steerage passengers.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

BRIAN G. HUGHES ARRESTED

Charged with Attempting to Bribe an Assistant Examiner in the Commissioner of Accounts' Office.

WILL HAVE ANOTHER HEARING.

W. W. Taylor Makes an Affidavit in Which He Alleges that Hughes Attempted to Bribe Him to "Fix" an Investigation.

Brian G. Hughes, a manufacturer of paper boxes at 242 Centre Street, was held yesterday by Magistrate Flammer in the Centre Street Police Court in $1,000 bail for further examination next Friday afternoon on the charge of attempting, on April 9, to bribe an Assistant Examiner in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts. He was arrested on Saturday afternoon on a warrant sworn out by W. W. Taylor of 77 Greenwich Avenue, who on April 9 was an Assistant Examiner in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts, but has since lost his position.

In his affidavit Mr. Taylor charges another person with being implicated in the attempt on the part of Hughes to bribe him. This man is also an Assistant Examiner, but, as he is out of town, he has not yet been arrested. The affidavit sworn to by Mr. Taylor is to the effect that on April 8 this other man called on him in relation to an investigation then going on in the Bureau of Markets. "He asked me," it says, "to come with him and fix it up." This was reported to Chief Examiner C. W. Haskins, who instructed him to meet the man and see what he had to say.

How Hughes Appeared.

The other man did not appear at the time an appointment was made, but Brian G. Hughes, it is alleged, did, and together the two men went to Holtz's restaurant, at the corner of Franklin Street and Broadway. At this place Hughes told Taylor, according to the complaint, that he had two friends, Joseph Dunn and Daniel Dillon, who were Deputy Collectors in the Bureau of Markets. These men had told him (Hughes) of the investigation, and admitted that they were in trouble. The affidavit claims that Hughes said they would do the utmost to get out of it. "How would $100 fix it?" I answered, "$100; not on your life!" This is all the affidavit recites as to that meeting, but concludes that upon it by saying that the two men left with the understanding that on the 10th, the next day, they would meet again and talk over the matter. Dunn and Dillon would then be present.

Reported to Commissioner Terry.

This meeting was reported to Seth Sprague Terry, Commissioner of Accounts. On the day following Taylor says he met Hughes again at Holtz's restaurant. At this meeting "Hughes said," according to the affidavit, "he had struck Dunn and Dillon for $250, I to get $200 and he to pocket the $50. I asked him if the two men were there. He answered that they would be there between 1 and 2 o'clock. Hughes then said to me that if I would make a report that would be satisfactory to the accused party the money would be paid to me. Hughes said: "I'll strike for $500, $400 for you and I will pocket $100. This will cover the whole matter." The affidavit concludes by saying that all this was duly reported by the young man to his superiors, but does not recite what action was taken by them.

Hughes Arrested and Locked Up.

Hughes was arrested Saturday afternoon by Detective O'Conner of the Elizabeth Street Police Station and locked up over night. In the police court yesterday morning Hughes simply pleaded "not guilty" and asked for a hearing, which was set down for next Friday afternoon. Ex-Register John J. Slevin went on his bond.

Brian G. Hughes leases the upper part of Centre Market and Jefferson Market, which he subletts. He gained considerable notoriety two years ago by winning a first prize at the cat show with a cat called Nicodemus, which was afterward said to be a "tramp cat." Several months ago he claimed to have found in a desk purchased by him at auction a quantity of jewelry and some securities.

Taylor, the complainant in the case, lost his position on May 19, when his office was abolished. He is said to have had some difficulties with his superiors, which resulted in a suggestion that charges be brought against him. They were never brought, because at the time Commissioner Terry was in Europe. However, he reports for work every morning, and has said that when the Commissioner returns he will lay his case before him.

JUMP THROUGH A GLASS ROOF.

Boy Thought It Was Wood at Old Tombs Building—Badly Hurt.

In company with his older brother, Gennino, eight-year-old Nicolo Rossamini of 100 Mott Street and three other boys eluded the vigilance of the watchman guarding the Tombs yesterday, and went among the ruins to play "follow your leader." Nicolo sprang upon the window sill over the old Franklin Street entrance to the offices. "Here goes," he said, and leaped down on the glass roof of the small entrance hall.

The glass was thickly covered with dust, and the boy had mistaken it for wood. There was a loud crash as the boy went through to the stone flooring eight feet below. He struck on his head and did not move. Two policemen were standing on the corner only a few feet away, but the first person to reach the lad was Thomas F. Cherry, a lawyer, who was 100 feet away when the crash was heard. He bounded across Centre Street and burst in the door. Picking up the injured child, Cherry ran with him to the old prisoners' pen, where he laid him on the floor. An ambulance took the boy to Hudson Street Hospital, where it was said his skull was fractured. His face was terribly lacerated, and there were ugly cuts on his body. The hurts are not necessarily mortal.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

Prospects of the Coming Session Under the New President.

When Pope Leo XIII., in his appointment of the Rev. Dr. T. J. Conaty as Rector of the Catholic University to succeed Bishop Keane, gave as one of his reasons that Dr. Conaty was President of the Catholic Summer School of America, and was thus amply fitted for the post assigned him, his associates looked upon this statement as an unqualified indorsement of the work of the school.

The Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, this city, is the successor of Dr. Conaty as President of the school, and it is predicted that the coming session will be the most successful of any in its history. Since last Summer the facilities have been greatly improved and enlarged at Plattsburg, and better accommodations will be afforded. The session will begin July 11 and will be continued until Aug. 20, making the term two weeks longer.

Among those who will occupy the lecture platform will be the Rev. James F. Loughlin, D. D., of Philadelphia, a specialist in church history; the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, M. A., of St. Patrick's Cathedral; the Rev. E. A. Pace, D. D., and the Rev. E. T. Shanahan of the Catholic University; the Rev. F. W. Howard of Columbus, Ohio; the Rev. Hugh T. Henry of St. Charles Seminary, Overbrook, Penn.; the Rev. Henry Austin Adams, M. A.; the Rev. Charles Warren Currier of Baltimore, the Rev. M. E. Twomey of Malden, Mass., and the Rev. James H. Mitchell, Chancellor of Brooklyn.

Adelphi's Commencement Exercises.

The commencement exercises of Adelphi College will be held to-morrow evening in Emmanuel Baptist Church, Brooklyn, when the college will grant the first collegiate degree in its history. Thirty-three young men and women will be graduated. Addresses will be made by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, President of the Board of Trustees; William C. Wallace, and President Levermore.

Sudden Death of Mrs. John Martin.

Mrs. John Martin, forty years old, of 135 Brunswick Street, Jersey City, went down stairs yesterday morning to get a bottle of milk left by the milkman. She did not return and when her husband sought her she was found dead in the hallway. Heart disease was the cause of death.

MOTT AND THE REPORTERS.

His Right to Exclude Them from Police Court Hearings Questioned.

Alexander Rosenthal of the law firm of Hayman & Rosenthal appeared before Magistrate Mott in Essex Market Court yesterday on behalf of Thomas Murphy, sixty-one years old, of 89 First Avenue, who was accused of intoxication.

Magistrate Mott does not like reporters, and it is a standing rule that when he presides in a court they are not to be allowed within hearing of the proceedings, but must if they remain remain beyond the rails in the body of the court.

When Murphy was arraigned Mr. Rosenthal startled the court by demanding that the reporters be allowed behind the railing and within hearing distance, and when the Magistrate declined abruptly to permit such a thing, he said: "Your Honor is proceeding in violation of the law, and I ask that the stenographer be instructed to take the minutes of these proceedings."

After a moment's silence the Magistrate asked upon what grounds the demands were made. He was informed that the Code of Criminal Procedure guarantees the right of a defendant to a public and speedy trial.

"The newspaper men represent the public," continued the attorney, "and when you exclude them you deny my client the right to a public trial."

"I have never excluded reporters," explained the Magistrate. "A bench is even provided for them."

"They are restricted to a portion of the court room where they cannot hear the testimony of the witnesses, which is practical exclusion, and if your Honor convicts my client under the circumstances, I will contend that he did not have a public trial. I challenge you to show me any court in the United States where reporters are excluded from any public hearing or trial."

At this point in the discussion Magistrate Mott announced that he would adjourn the case until to-day, and paroled the prisoner in the custody of his attorney. Mr. Rosenthal objected both to the delay and to the responsibility foisted on him, and Murphy was paroled on his own recognizance. His wife who was in court said he was not intoxicated, but was sick, when arrested.

Her Burns Proved Fatal.

Mrs. Esther Nelson, twenty-six years old, who was badly burned at her home, 504 West Twenty-first Street, Friday, through the explosion of a bottle of alcohol, which she was using for cleansing purposes, died of her injuries yesterday morning.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, June 7.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

123—Elliott vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 130—George F. Blake Manufacturing Company vs. Bolen. 116—Love vs. Wheeler. 10—Carey vs. Fearing. 62—People's Fire Insurance Company vs. Fidelity and Casualty Company. 104—Lennon vs. Heller. 108—Robinson vs. Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias. 5—Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company vs. Warner. 110—Hunter vs. Western Union Telegraph Company.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

123—O'Hara vs. Steamship Germanic. 120—Owners Steamship Peconic, Limitation Liability. 129—Manning vs. Wheelwright. 135—Shedrake vs. Bark Therese. 136—Burger vs. Ferryboat Annex No. 5. 137—Christall vs. Flint, Eddy & Co. 36—Meyers vs. Tug Vigilant. 29—Mould vs. Tug H. F. Jones. 31—Mahsen vs. United States. 128—Atlas Steamship Company vs. McNider. 134—Coe & Co. vs. Tug R. J. Moran.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
Litigated Motions.—1—Matter of West Eleventh and Bank Streets. 2—Matter of One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets. 3—Matter of Forty-second and Forty-third Streets. 4—Matter of Bank and Bethune Streets. 5—Matter of Wright. 6—Matter of Fire Association. 7—Matter of Armstrong Fire Insurance Company. 8—Newman vs. Clapp. 9—Sheffield vs. Mitchell. 10—Matter of Central Branch, Union Pacific Railroad Company. 11—Matter of Briggs Barrel Company. 12—Sawyer vs. Mock. 13—West vs. Quinlan. 14—Hohmer vs. Dressel. 15—Rutzen vs. Rick. 16—Richards vs. Richards. 17—Loew vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 18—Bosch vs. same. 19—Buse vs. same. 20—Smith vs. same. 21—Ranken vs. same. 22—Taliaferro vs. Newton. 23—Zloranski vs. French. 24—Produce Exchange Building and Loan Association vs. Lillo. 25—People, &c., vs. Schlicher. 26—Brandt vs. Brandt. 27—People, &c., vs. Husted. 28—Same vs. Lahe. 29—Same vs. Conway. 30—Same vs. Lederer. 31—Same vs. Skelly. 32—Fowler vs. Abendorf Manufacturing Company. 33—Levy vs. Levy. 34—King vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 35—Embree vs. Casey. 36—National Gum and Mica Company vs. Berendly. 37—Brill vs. Schreiber. 38—Matter of Buckley. 39—Patmas vs. Aaron. 40—Shrady vs. Shrady. 41—Salter vs. Salter. 42—Phillips vs. Wilcox. 43—Seabrooke vs. Seabrooke. 44—Gleeson vs. Schlobohm. 45—Kreizer vs. Kreizer. 46—Laidlaw vs. Rhodes. 47—Kelly vs. Theiss. 48—McDonald vs. Baker. 49—Klein vs. Wickwar. 50—People, &c., vs. McFarland. 51—People, &c., vs. Koch. 52—Matter of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street. 53—Gould Roofing Company vs. Gildea. 54—Matter of Globe Collecting and Reporting Agency. 55—Petrolia Manufacturing Company vs. Jenkins. 56—People ex rel. Consumers' Brewing Company vs. Fitch. 57—Barr vs. Newton. 58—Ross vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 59—Gillin Printing Company vs. Publishers' Printing Company. 60—Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings vs. Bird. 61—Van Aken vs. Tice. 62—Con. Unitarian Society vs. Hale. 63—Phillips vs. Riesenburger. 64—Jencks vs. Welles. 65—Matter of Tilt. 66—Dorfman vs. Dorfman. 67—C. H. Venner Company vs. National Park Bank. 68—Matter of Holmes-Brumley Company. 69—Callahan vs. Robinson. 70—Denmark vs. Denmark. 71—Matter of Thirty-second and Manhattan Railway Company vs. Gallatin. 73—Drake vs. New York Elevated Railroad Company. 74—Huber vs. Huber. 75—Bradley vs. Bradley. 76—McCann vs. O'Brien. 77—People, &c., vs. Spiro. 78—Same vs. Sencke. 79—Fisher vs. Rogers. 80—Milne vs. Northwestern Life Insurance Company. 81—People, &c., vs. Geestenburger. 82—Same vs. Bischoff. 83—Robinson vs. Columbia Spinning Company. 84—Murphy vs. Christian Press Association Publishing Company. 85—Jessup vs. Elberson. 86—People, &c., vs. Taig. 87—Ludwig vs. Zwickel. 88—Trustees of Scotch Presbyterian Church vs. Rosenthal. 89—Paull vs. Hiss. 90—Paull vs. Smith. 91—Bloomington Mining Company vs. Brooklyn Hygienic Company. 92—Lesynsky vs. Cambria Iron Company. 93—Flesicher vs. Kohn. 94—Klein vs. Wickwar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.—1—In re Ninety-fourth Street. 2—In re Arthur Avenue. 3—In re East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. 4—In re Spencer Place. 5—In re Inwood Avenue. 6—In re Silver Avenue. 7—In re Minford Place. 8—In re East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street. 9—In re East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street. 10—In re One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street. 11—In re One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street. 12—Washington Brewing Company vs. Barker. 13—Ward vs. Up-town Association. 14—Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association vs. Patten. 15—Butterick Publishing Company vs. Standard Fashion Company. 16—Meyers vs. Meyers. 17—Jouffret vs. Loppin. 18—Kratch vs. Kratch. 19—In re Walton Avenue. 20—In re Jerome Avenue. 21—In re Crotona Park, South. 22—In re East One Hundred and Eightieth Street. 23—In re East One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street. 24—In re Oakley Street. 25—Mehlf vs. Ryman. 26—Putnam vs. Frazier. 27—Dodin vs. Dodin. 28—West vs. Clinton Bank. 29—Lyons vs. Newton. 30—Remsen vs. Remsen. 31—Rouse vs. Fitzgold. 32—Wahle vs. Deutch. 33—Jenkins vs. Durland. 34—Hinton vs. Johnston. 35—Werner vs. Hartwell. 36—In re St. Joseph Street. 37—In re Wales Avenue. 38—Tucker vs. Moore. 39—Batman vs. Batman. 40—Green vs. United States National Bank. 41—Muller vs. Hatzel. 42—In re Longfellow Street. 43—United States Trust Company vs. Flanagan. 44—Sickles vs. Sickles. 45—Murray vs. Lagessen. 46—Continental Trust Company vs. Schuster. 47—Anders vs. Winans. 48—Dickinson vs. Continental Trust Company. 49—Myers vs. Moss. 50—Smith vs. Lynch. 51—Health Department vs. Kendal. 52—Haydock vs. Simons. 53—In re Nagel Avenue. 54—In re Bungay Street.

Demurrers.—401—Coe vs. Davis 402—Crossett vs. Carleton. 403—Rhinehart vs. Union Trust Company. 404—Bamberger vs. Olinsky 405—Hirschberg vs. Forgotston. 407—Hathaway vs. Rice. 408—Elias vs. Schweyer. 409—Burton vs. Wilson. 500—Bade vs. Herrmann. 501—Bielstein vs. Pain's Spectacle Company. 502—McDonald vs. Edwards. 503—Gannon vs. Keley. 504—Nally vs. Dwyer. 505—Chase vs. Mayor, &c. 506—Delano vs. Rice. 507—Pecker vs. Hydraulic Construction Company. 508—Kahn vs. Schermerhorn. 509—Braker vs. Connecticut Indemnity Association. 510—Starke vs. Lamb. 511—Matter of Scheben, &c. 512—Braman vs. Mercantile Trust Company. 513—Same vs. same. 514—Same vs. same. 515—Same vs. same. 516—Orr vs. Freeman. 517—Bruce vs. Klein. 476—Donnelly vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 518—Hyde vs. Sheffield. 519—Hartmann vs. same.

Preferred Causes.—4709—Broadway Improvement Company vs. Barker. 4030—Aschlman vs. Presbyterian Hospital. 4843—Walker vs. Rollins. 4844—Same vs. same. 4883—Bataelle vs. Lehmaier. 5201—Health Department vs. Zunino. 5202—Same vs. Rovegno.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—3913—Country Club Association vs. Lohbauer. 1907—Stokes vs. Hyde. 3805—Gibson vs. Penfield. 4577—Robinson vs. Schmitt. 4654—Taylor vs. Taylor. 3895—Bohn vs. Bohn. 3250—Marx vs. Ahearn. 4322—Gross vs. Gross. 4394—Burger vs. Billeck. 4598—Durwanger vs. Durwanger. 4576—Mott vs. Mott. 4976—Farrell vs. New York Steam Company. 3392—Roos vs. Breen. 4790—Skinner vs. Deen. 2204—Rosenheimer vs. Standard Gas Light Company. 4820—Barnes vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4791.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Held in Criminal Court Building, Centre and Franklin Streets. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Milliken and Bell for the People.
1—Michael Carmine. 2—Henry Castellano.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XI., for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.
9146—Spooner vs. Reid. 11745—Santurelle vs. Rockwood. 11934—Ewing vs. Wightman. 12061—Martin vs. Fitch. 10635—McCabe vs. Tanquiery. 11833—Woolf vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 12076—Lyons vs. Union Railway Company. 12119—Loreck vs. Snow. Steam Pump Works. 12130—Same vs. same. 12419—Gray vs. United States Casualty Company. 12306—McClure vs. Wilson. 12269—Sheperd vs. Grunhut. 12346—Koch vs. Supreme Lodge, American Protective League. 12307—Hazelton vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 9652—Malloy vs. Mayor, &c. 11730—Alexander vs. McGann. 12422—Gilbert vs. American Surety Company. 12136—Church vs. Mason. 12301—Goldstein vs. the Mayor, &c. 11760—Stooz vs. Boyce. 12352—Morris & Cummings Dredging Company vs. Moore. 12282—People ex rel. Conway vs. Barker. 12311—Savage vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 12175—Clarke vs. Morgan. 12204—Lefkow vs. Roosin.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.
6504—Gartner vs. Union Railway Company. 5962—Rosenbaum vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 5831—Earle vs. same. 6172—De Castre vs. same. 4829—Pohalski vs. Treis. 2225—Posey vs. Indelli. 2236—Same vs. same. 2237—Same vs. same. 2238—Same vs. same. 5432—Sire vs. Rosenquest. 5910—Hughes vs. New York College of Dentistry. 6050—Reiser vs. New York and

SEAWANHAKA'S NEW RULE

A System of Measurement to be Tried at the Annual Regatta to be Sailed This Month.

DEFENDER IN GOOD SHAPE

No Truth in the Stories that She Is Decaying—Races for Commodore Gould's Cups to be Sailed Next Saturday.

A new rule of measurement is to be tried this Summer, and yachtsmen will watch with interest the experiment. The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club is to make the experiment at its annual regatta, which is to be sailed on Saturday, June 26, off Oyster Bay. In addition to the regular classes, there are to be races for three prizes given by Commodore H. C. Rouse, and it will be in the races for these prizes that the experiment will be tried. The special prizes are: First, for all schooners; second, for sloops of the first class; third, for all sloops, from the seventy-foot class to the forty-three foot class, inclusive.

During the Winter, when yachtsmen were thinking out new rules and the question of limiting draught was being discussed, Irving Cox drew up a rule which he thought would, if adopted, develop a good type of boat. This rule and the arguments advanced in its favor were printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES then.

This rule for measurement is as follows: S A plus (B plus C plus load water line length plus the square root of the sail area divided by 2) equals the racing length. A stands for the excess of draught over 1.4 of the square root of the load water line. B signifies the excess of over-all length above 1.33 of the load water line length. C stands for the excess of the square root of the sail area above 1.05 of the load water line length.

The Race Committee of the club has, in a letter to the owners of yachts, stated its reasons for trying the experiment, and it asks the yachtsmen to enter their yachts, in order that the rule may be tested as far as it is possible to do so. In this letter the committee says:

"The record of recent racing, especially during the last yachting season, has shown conclusively that, under the present rule of measurement for time allowance, yachts of the older type, even such as are of comparatively modern construction, cannot successfully compete and cannot be induced to compete with the few purely racing craft, which embody the most extreme development of the elements of speed untaxed by that rule. The resulting indifference to racing in the larger classes has grown so rapidly as to lead to the conviction that unless some new departure is made all interest therein will ultimately cease.

To Arouse Fresh Interest in Racing.

"In September last Commodore Rouse addressed a letter to us, calling our attention to this unfortunate tendency, and suggesting that a practical effort be made by modifying the existing rule of measurement on certain proposed lines, and providing for races in cruising trim, strictly defined, to arouse fresh interest in racing, and at the same time promote the final solution of the problem of measurement to govern future building. This gave rise to a prolonged and interesting discussion of the subject during the past Winter and Spring, in which we have had the aid of several well-known yacht designers. Several formulas have been submitted, which will be of great value in the final determination of the problem. After careful consideration we have reverted to the original suggestion of the Commodore, as developed by Mr. Irving Cox into the formula set forth in the accompanying circular, as best adapted to promote the immediate purpose in view. The theory of this formula is to tax the speed-producing features of the modern racing yachts as to give vessels of the more wholesome and normal type a chance of competing, if not on even terms, at least with some possibility of success.

"It is hoped that the encouragement of this formula for time allowance and the condition that the race shall be sailed in cruising trim strictly defined, thus avoiding the discomfort and loss of use resulting from stripping cruising fittings on deck and below, will induce a large entry from among the older vessels. It has seemed to us that, if racing in the larger classes is to become general again, some such expedient must be resorted to, and we present this to offer, not as a confident solution of the problem, but in the hope that a race for valuable prizes, sailed under these conditions, will be successful enough to arouse a lively interest, and that the practical test of the proposed formula will be of substantial value in further efforts to perfect a rule of measurement to govern future building."

Defender in Good Condition.

Stories were circulated in yachting circles last week about the condition of the Defender. It was said that the famous cup defender was leaking badly and that the galvanic action caused by the different metals of which the yacht was built had caused corrosion, and that it would take a lot of work and money to put the yacht in shape again. The yacht is still at anchor off the New York Athletic Clubhouse at New Rochelle, where she has been ever since her race with the Valkyrie in 1895. There is no truth in the stories, and, with a very little outlay, the yacht could be made as good as she ever was.

During the Winter there was a slight leak at the rudder port, but this has been fixed, and was at no time a serious matter. There was a slight leak at the same place when the yacht was in racing trim soon after she was built. The zigzag and exceedingly difficult to reach seams of the aluminium topsides have recently been painted, and the aluminium has been well protected from the salt water. Mr. Iselin, the managing Director of the syndicate, paid a visit to the Defender recently to see if there would have to be much done to her to put her in commission, and was well pleased with the condition of the boat. He said the deck would need some repairing, but that was to be expected after a boat had been exposed to the weather for two Winters.

Mr. Iselin would like to have some racing with the yacht this year, but just now does not see where the racing could be had if he put the boat in commission. There is a likelihood of the boat's being seen out during the cruise of the New York Yacht Club. Commodore Morgan, it is said, has asked the syndicate to put her in commission and take part in the races for one of the cups he is going to give for a race from Vineyard Haven to Bar Harbor. If Royal Phelps Carroll and Percy Chubb could be induced to have the Navahoe and the Vigilant in racing trim, this race would be rather interesting.

Races for the Gould Cups.

The races of the Atlantic Yacht Club for the cups given by Commodore George J. Gould will take place next Saturday. In the schooner class the entries are: Clarence A. Postley's Colonia, J. Rogers Maxwell's Emerald, and W. Gould Brokaw's Amorita. In the sloop class are H. F. Lippitt's Wasp, F. M. Hoyt's Syce, P. T. Dodge's Gossoon, and George Hill's Akista. In the class for thirty-footers are Herman Duryea's Vnquero III., James Stillman's Wawa, Ralph N. Ellis's Hera, H. P. Whitney's Dorothy, J. M. Macdonough's Musme, and E. D. Morgan's Puck. The yachts will be started at 11 o'clock, outside the Narrows. The big boats will go as far as Sandy Hook Lightship and the others will turn the Scotland Lightship.

The Riverside Yacht Club will have a special regatta for the fifty-one, thirty, twenty, and fifteen foot classes next Wednesday. The start will be made at noon, east-northeast of the gas buoy off Little Captain's Island. The fifty-one-foot class will sail 27 miles, the thirty-footers 18 miles, the twenty-footers 12 miles, and the fifteen-footers 8 miles. Entries will be received by the Race Committee up to noon to-morrow.

Next Saturday the annual regatta of the Douglaston Yacht Club for all classes, thirty-six-foot and under, will be sailed on the Sound, and the annual regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club will be sailed on the Lower Bay.

THE CRANE 20-FOOTERS.

Al Anka and Pioneer Hauled Out at Lawley's.

BOSTON, June 5.—The racing season may be considered as fairly opened by the Yacht Racing Association open race of the South Boston Yacht Club off City Point last Monday, but the race itself could not be considered a satisfactory one from any point of view. The wind was light and baffling and the boats which had the good fortune to get ahead early in the race staid there by virtue of getting the first of what ever puffs of wind came along. The results were therefore decidedly inconclusive as to the respective merits of the new and old boats. Yet at the same time the race had its interesting features in the performance of individual boats, and while no one is exactly satisfied, many of them "have hopes."

In the first class the old Beatrice displayed all her old-time light-weather abilities, and slipped home ahead of the fleet. In the second open class the new Hoodlum ran away from the others with great ease, while in the second cabin class the Privateer, which last year declined to move in a light air, surprised every one by working through the class early in the race and staying in the lead until the finish. In the third class the Nancy Hanks, a very fast light-weather boat from Duxbury Bay, had an easy win. William Allerton's remodeled Fantasy had about as easy a time in the fourth class. Last year's champion, Alpine, had to be content with fourth place.

The day was about as bad a one as could be devised for knockabout sailing, yet the five boats which entered hung on till the last, and finally got home within the time limit. Four were of Hereshoff design, and one of Lawley's. Cockatoo, C. S. Eaton's successor to last year's champion, Cock Robin, placed a first to her credit after being at one time apparently hopelessly behind. Just before the windward leg was reached she got a streak of wind which no one else felt, and slipped into the lead. Then, with a three-mile beat to windward in a moderate westerly air, she went very fast. Gosling, the Lawley design, took third place, which is considered as satisfactory by her owners, Messrs. Louis M. Clark and F. O. North, for she is admittedly a heavy-weather boat. The boats will not meet again until June 17 in the open race of the Massachusetts Club off Nahant, when something conclusive in the way of sailing is hoped for.

The disappointment of the day was the failure of Walter Burgess's new keel twenty-four-footer Nettle to measure within the limits of the class for which she was designed. The measurer's tape showed her to be 24 feet 2 inches water line, and so she was obliged to sail in the first class. She developed fine light-weather speed, though, and led the entire fleet handsomely until the last leg of the course. Changes will undoubtedly be made in her, so that she will come within the second-class limits, since she is so badly handicapped in the first class.

It had been hoped that a line could be had on the Crane Seawanhaka twenty-footers which were sailing with the Yacht Racing Association twenty-footers in the third class, but the lack of wind spoiled any possible comparison. Al Anka did, indeed, do well over part of the course, but Pioneer was entirely lost in the light-air shuffle. Both boats are now hauled out at Lawley's, and it is understood that they are to be given gaff mainsails in place of the "leg of mutton" variety which they have been carrying. The Al Anka capsized in the upper harbor while out sailing last Saturday, but floated all right, so that her crew had simply to hold on until picked up by the life-saving crew from the new United States station at City Point, who also righted the boat and towed her to Lawley's.

Lawley has launched the first of the twenty-one-foot centreboard boats for the restricted Buzzard's Bay class of the Beverly Yacht Club. She is for Charles Dennison, and is named the Royal Blue, and is painted blue. C. H. Jones's boat, in the same class, is about ready for launching and is called the Robin Hood. She will have a forest-green color above the water line. R. C. Downer's boat will be painted red, and will be called the Mariposa.

A new boat for this class is planked and is having her deck laid in Lawley's shop. She is for Charles Harding, and will be called the Kickapoo. In model she is like will Royal Blue, except that she has less beam at the deck. She, too, will have a distinctive color when finished.

Lawley has also well in hand a twenty-one-foot knockabout for L. Vaughn Clark of New York, owner of the schooner Alcaea. She is very like the Gosling in model, but with a trifle longer lead keel. She is to be used at Newport, and hence is not likely to meet the Boston knockabouts.

The twenty-five-foot sloop Katrina has been sold by Lawrence Whitcomb to New York parties, and will start around the Cape early in the week.

POOR RACING IN ENGLAND

METEOR AND CARESS RACED TOGETHER OFF HARWICH.

Big Fleet of Yachts at the Opening of the Clyde—Fife's New Yachts Very Much Like Isolde.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, May 26.—After serious trouble to arrange a date for the Royal Harwich Yacht Club which would not jar with the fixtures of other yacht clubs, the Royal Harwich accepted the 19th as a compromise, and a programme worthy of the club was fixed. The weather was what every yachtsman pretends to desire, a good blow and plenty of sea, but the wind and sea were too much for even the sixty-seven rater Caress, which had to clear her decks of broken water, running back to Harwich for shelter. The new owner of Caress has been ventilating his grievance, which was that the amended measurement rule had thrown the cutter out of any class, and in consequence the Caress would have no opportunity of racing. The owner, H. T. Van Laun, was fortunate in getting his cutter into the first-class match at Harwich, with the German Emperor's Meteor as her only opponent. But the yachtsmen at Harwich enjoyed the joke, when it was seen that the Caress was getting rather too much racing for her owner's taste.

The wind was from the northeast, bringing a big sea over the Shipwash bank, right in on the Harwich shore, and Meteor and Caress faced it with jibheaded topsails over whole mainsails. The entrance to Harwich Harbor is zigzag and exceedingly difficult in bad weather. The rivers Stour and Orwell unite to form the harbor of Harwich, where seventy yachts are sometimes at anchor during the regatta; but the last regatta showed a great falling off from this figure.

The match between Meteor and Caress was started from inside Harwich Harbor and fetched out past the Cork lightship on the port tack. Topsails were lowered, and the breeze was hard enough to burst the clew of Meteor's mainsail, which had to be reefed. This accident let Caress ahead, but Meteor soon overhauled her, when Caress, overpowered by the wind and sea, ran back to Harwich. The Meteor continued the course round the Shipwash and the sunk lightship, back to Harwich. The course, fifty miles, was about divided between turning to windward and reaching and running, which Meteor covered in 4:33:10.

A second race of cruisers was started, but inside the harbor, on account of the weather, and since Thelma (54 rating) was the winner, the weather ought to have been bad. Another race was also started inside the river, the competitors being five-tonners.

The five-raters have been racing in the Castle Yacht Club matches, in Southampton water. Sibbick's Heartsease of last season badly beat the new Hermes and his new Diamond. This looks as if Sibbick had done a stern board in his designing and building, even more serious than his five-rater Serena exhibited in the Riviera.

Good Sport on the Clyde.

While the Thames has opened so tamely, the Clyde has made a good opening show. The opening cruise of the Royal Northern was attended by a bigger squadron than has been seen in Rothesay Bay for some years. The yachts assembled were mainly cruisers and ex-raters, among which were cutters that had attained a racing reputation in their day, which was not a lengthened one. The ninety-ton cutter Hester, designed by Payne of Southampton, and built by Hansen of Cowes, was the biggest, but the forty-tonners were numerous, including Fife's Isolde, White Slave, Godwit; Watson's Carina, Irene, Nealra, and May, and Payne's Vendetta. The twenties were represented by Fife's new cutters Senga and Morning Star, and by Fife's Hermia, née Eucharis-Zinita, and Molly, and his small schooners Gaisha and Helen. There were, besides, several cruisers, and two dozen steam yachts and steam launches. With a fine easterly breeze, the squadron swept out of Rothesay Bay, and with booms away ran down the Clyde for the free reach of eighteen miles across the sound to the anchorage of Lamlash, in Arran.

The Royal Northern Yacht Club has for many years given a special interest to its opening and closing cruise by devoting one of the three days over which the cruise extends to the sailing of matches, in which raters and cruisers compete under handicaps—computed by what is known of the racing reputation of the vessels. These cruising matches are started from the anchorage where the yachts have lain the night before and usually return to the same anchorage. The matches are sailed in the estuary of the Clyde round the Isle of Arran into Loch Fyne or round Ailsa Craig. With sea room varying from five miles to twenty miles in width there is at times quite enough of sea for hundred tonners, and the squalls off the mountain peaks of Arran have an evil reputation. But harbors are handy, and the dismasting of a yacht in a race is hardly known. The cruising course is, of course, altered to suit the weather, and if races for the smaller classes are included the course for these is shortened and less exposed than that which the big yachts sail.

After the yachts in the Royal Northern opening cruise reached from the Clyde to Lamlash, in Arran, about twenty miles across, the squadron anchored in Lamlash Bay, sheltered from the fetch of the easterly wind by the lofty Holy Island. Along with the cruisers the racing yachts sailing in the Royal Western opening regatta were anchored, and the bay showed a larger fleet than has been seen for seasons on similar occasions. In old times "the first night out" of the season was regarded as a great event; fireworks, the firing of cannon, the playing of bagpipes, and unlimited toddy conduced to the pleasures of the fête. In later years the mirth has got more subdued, and the boisterous humors of the older yachtsmen delegated to a generation of young amateurs. There remained the pleasure of meeting with yachting friends for the first time after the Winter's recess. The sunset gun from the Commodore starts a considerable contingent for a cruise on shore. Lamlash Village extends for half a mile along the shore, the houses being small and mean, the reason being that the later Dukes of Hamilton would not allow their land to be used for building purposes, and, as far as it was possible, kept strangers from living in the Isle of Arran, enjoying its magnificent scenery, or putting a foot on the island. At the piers where steamers land passengers, boards are put up, on which the intimation is painted that dogs are not allowed to land on Arran. The yachtsmen leave their dogs on board, and get on shore themselves, to enjoy a hearty welcome from the hotel keepers, whose guests are delighted with the spectacle when anchor lanterns are hung up all round and a striking illumination improvised.

Fife's New Boats.

The younger Fife has much reason to be proud of his Isolde, the greatest forty-rater that has been built in this country, and keeping the Isolde in his eye, his two new twenties are simply replicas of the Isolde, slightly modified to meet the girth rule. Before the introduction of the girth rule the untaxed beam permitted builders to spread their boats to the rail. In Fife's new twenties the spreading has had to be checked, making the topsides flatter, with just a suspicion of a tumble home between the rigging and the quarter. The five-tonner Fife is building is another Isolde on a smaller scale, and also modified to fit the tonnage and girth rule. Of course, the great trouble with the designing of small craft is that in the absence of weight to drive them against the sea they have to be sharper forward to prevent the boat's bow from checking the speed, and in his five-rater Fife has taken every precaution to keep the boat going. The girth rule has certainly checked the extreme hollow bottom, but has not quite reintroduced the V-shaped bottom, which forty years ago produced the fastest type of yacht—such as Vampire, Phantom, and others.

For many years the Fairlie hollow bow was regarded as the secret of a weatherly and fast cutter, the belief being that the hollow bow "swallowed the sea" and lifted the yacht over the sea, instead of being driven through it. But the hollow bow and the deep forefoot have both disappeared.

Fife's new twenties show a distinct leaning toward the well-known adage of the older sailors, "not to cut up the canvas." The mainsails of both cutters are the biggest possible for the tonnage. The lower masts are exaggerated in length and weight, while the topmasts are the reverse. The jib and foresail are exceptionally light. The doubling of the lower mast is longer than usual, with the main and peak halyard blocks hung with more than ordinary caution.

OXFORD EXPECTS DEFEAT.

Has No Confidence that Its Cricketers Will Hold Their Own Against the Philadelphians.

OXFORD, June 6.—The Philadelphia cricketers who are to play here to-morrow arrived about noon to-day. No one met them. They spent the afternoon quietly.

There does not seem to be much interest in the match among the townspeople, who have been relied upon to furnish a good gate.

The present prospects are for a fast wicket to-morrow, although Biddle and one or two other members of the American team have not recovered fully from the effects of their ocean voyage. The men are quite confident they will give a good account of themselves.

The Oxford team, while much improved since the opening of the season, evidently stands in some awe of the Philadelphians because of their achievements over the Australians last year.

Christ Church College cricket ground is the only ground where gate money can be charged in Oxford, and the present match is the only one of the 1897 season where the University Dons will allow money taking.

Oxford's team is made up somewhat differently than it was when it sustained a defeat at the hands of the Surrey cricketers last week by five wickets. Bardswell, Fane, and Fox have been replaced by R. E. Foster, C. C. Mathew, and B. D. Bamson, the rest of the team being F. H. E. Cunliffe, T. F. Waddy, J. C. Hartley, G. Bromley, J. Martin, A. Eccles, F. C. Henderson, and F. H. B. Champain. Cunliffe and Hartley are considered the best two amateur bowlers in England, which may be understood when it is said that last week Abel, for Surrey, was in fifty minutes for four runs. The new men are expected to do as well as those whom they replace. Bardswell, Captain of the Oxford team, retires because of a sprained thumb.

The Philadelphia team for to-morrow, according to the arrangements to-night, will consist of the following: Baily, Biddle, Bohlen, Clark, (P.,) Coates, King, Lester, Patterson, Ralston, Thayer, and Wood.

It is expected the American visitors will win. It also is believed that later on they will defeat Cambridge; but it is not thought that they will be equally successful in their other matches. The programme is ambitious; but it does not include an All-England or representative match, as they will only meet the best players in the respective county teams. This is disappointing to English cricketers, who would like to see what Philadelphia could accomplish against England's finest eleven.

Alfred Lyttelton, the visit, Prince Ran Jit Sinhji, one of the most popular cricketers in England, said yesterday:

"There is, of course, a good deal of interest felt in the visit of the Americans, and this will undoubtedly increase as their tour lengthens. Their quality as a team, however, will not be tested to the most effective way, because they do not intend to play any representative matches.

"I shall meet them when playing for my own county, at Brighton, June 17, 18, and 19. If I am not engaged in any county match at the time they play Marylebone, at Lord's ones I shall meet them again, playing there for the home team.

"At Bristol they will meet Dr. Grace. So far as the Oxford and Cambridge teams are concerned, the Philadelphia players may not find them very strong opponents; but unless the Americans are a thoroughly capable team, they will have very little chance against some of the county teams."

Its Boxing Night Changed.

Hereafter the boxing bouts at the Arena Athletic Club, Broadway and Forty-second Street, will be held on Monday, instead of Saturday nights, consequently the next contests at this club will take place June 14. As the star attraction for this occasion Manager Sagel has arranged for a twenty-round bout between Con Doyle of Chicago and Fred Lang of Indianapolis. There will also be two ten-round preliminaries.

MORE TROUBLE FOR MAGOWAN.

Has an Altercation with His Divorced Wife and Children.

TRENTON, N. J., June 6.—People residing in the neighborhood of former Mayor Frank A. Magowan's colonial mansion, were awakened about midnight last night by a disturbance, in which the former Mayor, his two boys, and a policeman were the central figures. Mrs. Magowan, the divorced wife of the ex-Mayor, lives next door to the house occupied by the ex-Mayor and his second wife.

It is alleged that last night Magowan and the new Mrs. Magowan walked past the house where the divorced Mrs. Magowan and her children reside an unusual number of times. The boys professed to believe it was done for the deliberate purpose of annoying their mother. They began to shout at Magowan, and told him to take his wife into the house, and, it is said, made uncomplimentary remarks about her. Magowan walked into the yard of his former wife's house after the boys. They ran into the house. Meanwhile Mrs. Magowan sent for a policeman and ordered the arrest of the former Mayor. The latter ordered the policeman to arrest the boys, but the policeman declined to do either without a warrant. The matter was soon quieted down by Magowan going away.

SPRING SPORTS IN BERLIN

The Boycott Against American Bicycles Reacts Upon the German Manufacturers Who Started It.

FENCING LEAGUE'S FESTIVAL

A New Home for the Berliner Fecht Klub—Prominence of Americans in German Sports—Their Neutral Position Among Differing Foreigners.

BERLIN, May 26.—The boycott which the German sporting papers have been ordered by the makers of bicycles to announce against all advertisements of American wheels has already begun to react upon the manufacturers. American wheels are more than ever in demand. Columbias, Hartfords, Clevelands, Victors, and Monarchs go off like hot cakes; the local agents cannot obtain enough. Seizure of unprotected trade-marks is of no avail. The American makers either buy the pirates up or send another wheel with a different trade-mark, which they now take care to have protected at the Patent Office. The importation of American wheels is so insidious that a good Prussian postal official, who is chock-a-block with a holy hatred of anything democratic, may, for all he knows, be mounting his delivery men on American wheels disguised under a German coat of paint and a German name. The new Sport Park, out at Friedenau, has started a bicycle path down the Kaiser Allee toward the city; it passes bicycle schools in which American wheels only are sold. The attempts to keep American wheels from the public have merely proved a grand advertisement for our manufacturers.

But it is not wheeling alone that flourishes in Berlin. Lawn tennis has its many votaries, and golf has a somewhat sickly support, chiefly among the British and Americans who revolve about the Court. Toward the end of June there is to be a huge festival of sports at the Sport Park, in Friedenau, and up the Spree, at the rowing stretch near Grünau. A gorgeous pavilion will be raised at Friedenau to tempt the Emperor to favor the crowds with his attendance, but, in all likelihood, it will be used only by the Empress, and perhaps the sailor-Prince, Henry. The Emperor, ever faithful to the realm of Aegie, is likely to put in an appearance at the rowing contests on the Spree, coming thither on his little steam yacht, which can dodge the bridges. The small yacht races on the Wann Lake, near Potsdam, and the Müggel Lake, to the east of the city, have already begun. Then there are the yacht races to come off in the Baltic, near Kiel, with the Emperor's yacht Meteor as the chief attraction. A boxing club has been started, with Mr. "Curly" Beaumont of Yorkshire as boxing master; but it has little chance of success, in view of the attractiveness of out-of-door sports and of fencing. The latter has taken on unexpected dimensions, now that in Belgium, Austria, and Italy, not to speak of France, it has blossomed out into the fashionable exercise for ladies, as well as gentlemen.

The Berliner Fecht Klub, founded last year by the American Consul General, certain members of the British, Italian, French, and American embassies, by officers attached to the Great Staff, and by Germans and Americans of the professions, has outgrown its quarters in the Equitable Life Building, and takes a rather noted place for its new fencing floors and clubrooms. Those who knew Berlin before the great fashionable quarter southwest of the Thiergarten became a thickly populated may remember the pleasure grounds, with access on a branch of the Spree, called the Moritzhof, where the best of Berlin used to go to drink the mildest of afternoon drinks—coffee, tea, and "bowle"—and take, if they cared, a very cockneyfied boating trip on the water. The Moritzhof disappeared under residences and apartment houses, leaving nothing but its name to a rather good restaurant on the corner of two favorite streets. The quarters occupied by this restaurant have been leased by the fencing club, and are now being turned into clubrooms. As the main floor is flush with the street, members can ride their bicycles into the entrance, take their lesson and douche, and dress for dinner. As the climate of Berlin is very uncertain, the alternative of a spin out by the road to Grunewald or Friedenau when it shines, and a bout with German sabres or French florets when it rains, is very pleasant. The club retains its old master, Adjt. Calmels of the Army Fencing School, near Paris, and has secured the services of Herr Richter, the best teacher of German sabre, in Berlin. Billiards and card tables, a modest restaurant, and a reading room are some of the new features in this departure.

By the time this reaches press the most important festival for the gentry of the sword will have taken place in a large hall in the centre of the city. Thanks to the energy of Dr. Edward Breck of Boston and Dr. Gebhard of Berlin, the gentleman who took the Berlin turners to Athens last year, the scattered fencing clubs of Germany and Austria have got in touch with each other in a league called Deutscher Fechterbund, and will meet here for a grand series of bouts and banquets on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of June. Preliminaries will be fought out on the 5th, and finals, together with combats between professionals, will be concluded on the evening of the 7th. Representatives of fencing clubs from Vienna, Budapesth, and Prague will be there, as well as from Frankfort. Offenbach, and the Rhine region generally, from Dantsic, on the Baltic; from Brunswick, and Silesia. Honor Presidents are Count von Lamesan-Salins of Vienna, Capt. Hergesell of Prague, Director of the Landes Fecht Schule of Bohemia, and Consul General de Kay, President of the Berliner Fecht Klub. As from seventy to eighty fencers have entered, the prospect is a lively one. The Berliner Fecht Klub offers a big silver vase as a prize. The fencers from Vienna are expected to excel in light sabre; those of Berlin in heavy sabre and French dueling sword and floret.

It is odd enough that Americans have had so leading a hand in this bringing together of German and Austro-Hungaro-Bohemian lovers of the pleasant sport of the sword. Perhaps this may be traced to the neutral position Americans hold in Europe in the jealousies that govern, not only the different nationalities, but the States in the same land. Bavarians have no great love for Prussianized Rhine folk, and Prussians regard everybody else, German or Austrian, with cold North German supercilliousness. The British just now are in worse favor than the French; Russians and Bohemians cannot help feeling the deeprooted hostility toward any and all Slavic peoples. The balmy American looks on at these subterranean feuds with considerable amusement, and furnishes a buffer against the secret clash of century-old animosities. Then there is the grand question of caste, in which Americans have the last word, because they can simply ignore it. "He's not one of these Grafs," remarked an American the other day, when the eligibility of a titled man for a club was being discussed, "he's a gentleman." The distinction was exquisite, though difficult for Germans dyed in the Berlin wool to catch. One of the nightmares that haunt the amiable dreams of the Court officials and the green goslings of diplomacy is the question how to keep the Americans out. Returned Ambassadors could tell many droll tales on this subject if they would; but it is just as well they don't, because to be fair it would be necessary to include the silly and sometimes ignominious ventures of our fair countrywomen in their attempts to enter what may be termed in the most literal acceptation of the word a fool's paradise.

Episcopalians After Prizes.

The annual athletic and military tournament of the Church Temperance Legion was held Saturday at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. Athletic teams and drill corps, composed of young men from all the prominent Episcopal churches of this city and Brooklyn, competed for prizes. The first prize for attendance, discipline, and use of ritual for the year was awarded to St. Thomas's Band, No. 87, Brooklyn. The first prize in the basket ball games was won by the Grace Church team. The St. Agnes Company of Trinity Parish won the banner for proficiency in drill.

Decision of Great Importance to Users of Ice and Refrigerating Machinery.

The well-known The De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company of New York has, after five years' litigation, obtained a final decision in the United States Court of Appeals, making users of the Boyle patents liable for heavy damages to the De La Vergne Co., which are estimated to amount to not less than $500,000.—Adv.

DERBY WEEK AT GRAVESEND

Scottish Chieftain, Don de Oro, and Octagon Will Again Try Conclusions at Even Weights on Thursday.

OTHER STAKES TO BE DECIDED

All the Best Two-Year-Olds Will Meet in the Race for the Great American Stakes on Saturday—Little Chance for the Special Sweepstakes at a Mile and a Half.

This week's racing outlook at Gravesend is a particularly bright one, for, aside from the good fields which the fixed events will probably insure, the conditions of most of the over-night events are such that they should bring together horses quite evenly matched, and weighted so that good finishes should result.

The conditions of the over-night events for this week should bring out good fields, and, as for class, there will be plenty of it in the Brooklyn Derby, on Thursday, and the Great American Handicap, on Saturday. The Derby is as rich a stake as the Brooklyn Handicap, and the Great American is worth $12,500, or $2,500 more.

Octagon and his stable companion, Don de Oro, and the conqueror of both, Scottish Chieftain, will meet in the Derby, and among the other contestants will probably be Haphazard, Arbuckle, Winged Foot, and The Friar. Artist Henry Stull's colt, Braw Lad, won a selling race last week, and, as he is eligible, this fact may prompt his artist owner to name the colt as a starter. Lovers of the sport will regret that neither J. E. McDonald nor Arthur White nominated their colts, Rensselaer and On Deck, for a meeting between the cracks of the Belmont Stable, Marcus Daly's Scottish Chieftain, Rensselaer, and On Deck would furnish a grand contest. Up to date, Rensselaer has not met anything that caused him to fight at the end, and old turfmen who have watched the impressive style in which he captured his three races predict that in him Mr. McDonald has one of the few good three-year-olds of the year.

Rensselaer may meet Octagon and On Deck in the Preakness Stakes on Tuesday, when under the conditions all will carry 120 pounds. If they start, they will probably have the race between them, for the only others eligible that on form seem to have a chance for any part of the money, are Bilfali, Miss Prim, Chic, Rhodesia, and Horoscope.

The Great American Stakes will be the feature of Saturday's card. It will bring together the pick of the two-year-olds in training, and, with so rich a prize to strive for, a number of youngsters, untried in a race up to date, may be named as starters. David Gideon's crack colt Frohman, who has unquestionably made the best showing of any of the two-year-olds so far, will probably be a starter, and Mr. Gideon's host of friends sincerely hope that the colt's chances will not be entirely killed at the start, as they were in the Expectation Stakes on last Monday, when he was practically left at the post, and had to flounder home through the mud in the ruck. August Belmont's Firearm and O. H. P. Belmont's Great Scot will also probably have a try at the rich prize. P. J. Dwyer may be represented by Handball and Handpress, and if what the trainers say about the speed of Sanders, Fleming, and Miss Miriam is true, it is possible that Mr. Dwyer has been saving them for this stake, and will start some one of them. Mr. Baiter, who Senator Fleischmann believes is a great two-year-old, but an unfortunate one; James R. Keene's Uriel, who graduated from the maiden class on Thursday, and Corelli, Varus, The Dominican, Checkers, and Reprisal, the latter a half brother to Requital, may also be among the starters.

From present indications it would seem that the special sweepstakes at a mile and a half, arranged for Saturday, will end in a fizzle, for all four of the horses eligible to start are "off." Requital is on the sick list, not yet having recovered from the strange ailment which seized him during the Morris Park meet, and left him apparently sound, but without a particle of speed. Handspring's race in the Brooklyn Handicap has left him in such a bad way that he will not be a starter. Hastings, too, is on the sick list, and will be unable to start, and unless Ben Brush's legs have improved greatly he, too, will not be ready. In any event, there is scarcely a probability that the race will be run.

The Clover Stakes, for fillies two years old, will divide honors as the attraction of the day with the Preakness Stakes on Tuesday. It should bring out a fair field, including L'Alouette and Sagacity, from the Thompson string; David Pulsifer's good filly, Miss Tenny, who has had a long rest; J. J. McCafferty's Kitefoot, McCoy & Co.'s Lady Cooper and Lady Ashley, and Miss Rowena and Papamax from Burns & Waterhouse's string.

In the Patchogue Selling Stakes on Wednesday Hugh Penny may make his first appearance since his English campaign, and Harry Reed will also probably start, for the distance—six furlongs—is just to his liking. Cassopia, Billali, Cleophus, St. Bernard, Solomon, Josh Reed, Gresham, and Eton Jacket are eligible, and perhaps the "good thing," Red Spider, which M. F. Stephenson has been waiting to make "a killing" with since the season opened, may be sent out.

The Greater New York Hurdle Handicap, at two miles, over eight hurdles, will be another of Wednesday's attractions. Sir Vassar, who wins hurdle races one day and thinks nothing of beating pair horses on the fiat forty-eight hours later, may try to repeat his performance of last week. He will have Forget, Red Cloud, Kilkenny, and Alabama, and perhaps a few others to contend with this time, and may not have such an easy thing of it.

There will be the Hanover Selling Stakes for two-year-olds as an appetizer for the Brooklyn Derby on Thursday, with a number of fair performers eligible to start.

August Belmont, James R. Keene, A. H. & D. H. Morris, P. J. Dwyer, and other owners of prominent racing stables have entered horses in the stake events to be decided at the meeting of the Fort Erie Jockey Club, which opens at Fort Erie, Ontario, on June 10 and runs to July 5. The course is situated within three miles of the business centre of Buffalo. The Fort Erie Jockey Club was organized under a charter granted by the Dominion Government, but will be conducted according to the same rules and weights as the American Jockey Club, save where local usage supersedes them. The enterprise is under the control and management of a number of the citizens of Buffalo, and men of standing in the Canadian Government.

THOROUGHBREDS TO BE SOLD.

Some Fine Yearlings to be Offered at the American Horse Exchange.

With racing established on such a sound basis as it is now in this State, and with so many rich stakes offered by the racing associations on the metropolitan tracks, it is more than likely that the thoroughbred yearling sales, the first of which in this section will be held to-night at the American Horse Exchange, will net the breeders fair returns. For several years past turfmen who confine their operations to the East have been chary about investing in yearling thoroughbreds, because of the uncertainty of the standing of the sport, but confidence has been restored, and more purchasers than ever are in the market for good stock. The Fairview yearlings will be sold to-night and to-morrow night at the Exchange.

William Easton will sell twenty-six yearlings from the Nursery Stud at the Easton Company's paddocks, Sheepshead Bay, on Saturday, June 26. The Nursery Stud is conducted by August Belmont, Chairman of the State Racing Commission, and its crop of yearlings are almost all entered in the rich future stakes. The Nursery stallions include Rayon d'Or, the sire of some of the best horses ever raced on the American turf and himself the winner of the famous English St. Leger and of $121,000 in three seasons on the English and French turf. Magnetizer, a brilliant stake winner, and Badge, the winner of seventy races, are also the sires of some of the Nursery yearlings which will be offered.

On Tuesday, June 29, twenty-seven yearlings from the Silver Brook Stud will be offered at the Easton Company paddocks. The yearling in this lot that will attract most attention will be the chestnut brother to August Belmont's great horse, Henry of Navarre, out of Moss Rose. In his career of four years on the turf, Henry of Navarre won $71,015, by winning twenty-nine races, running second eight times, and third three times. Out of the forty-two races he ran in, he was unplaced only twice.

The yearlings from the Silver Brook Stud are by Knight of Ellerslie or Tristan, the latter also a great winner and a great sire as well, and the brood mares include some of the best in the country. A brother to Miss Prim, by Knight of Ellerslie out of Miss Primrose, and a brother to Knight of the Garter and Nearest, by Knight of Ellerslie out of Dearest, will also be among the lot offered.

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DRIVING IN CENTRAL PARK.

Frank Work and Other Well-Known Horsemen Take Advantage of the Fine Weather.

Riding and driving in Central Park and on the Riverside Drive yesterday were not indulged in to the extent that they have been up to two weeks ago by the fashionable riding and driving set. Most of the well-known riders and drivers have departed for the country, for with such excellent weather nothing but absence from the city could have prevented so many familiar faces from being seen.

Up to two weeks ago the Park drives were congested at 4 o'clock, but there was plenty of room yesterday, and that fact was appreciated. The country has no charm for Frank Work when there is a bright sky overhead and his good mare Merle Moore to drive through the Park. He was out yesterday with three changes of horses, reserving Merle Moore for the third trip, when she could be admired by the passing throng. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bolger were out behind a pair of fancy steppers, with E. B. Homans, Miss Homans, and Miss Gertrude Ring of Boston as their guests, and Frank P. Murtha drove a big sorrel stepper to a dogcart, in which he and his guest, Herman Greene, made themselves comfortable.

Siegfried Heinemann was out in the morning with a pair of handsome bay coach horses which he will ship to Europe this week, and in the afternoon he smiled affably on his friends from his tilbury cart. Henry Zahn and his father were out beh

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Veriscope Pictures of Corbett-Fitzsimmons Contest—2:30 and 8:45.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Round of Pleasure—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concerts.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Chicago—4:00.
ST. NICHOLAS MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1897.

Readers of the New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE TIGER'S STRIPES.

The stripes of the Tammany tiger are as unchangeable as the leopard's spots.

The most remarkable thing about the series of papers sent out this Summer by Mr. SHEEHAN'S organization is that they betray the same motive, the same general idea, that prevailed when CROKER was at the head. Now, as then, the only semblance of a general principle that Tammany professes is "New York for New Yorkers," the New Yorkers being specifically the rulers of Tammany. That principle and this interpretation of it have always been upheld by Tammany even when TWEED, as Boss of the Legislature, commanded the power of the State as well as of the city. The notorious Tweed charter was professedly a means of conferring home rule upon the city. It really did so in some respects, and, so far as it did, contributed to so much of decent government as has since been possible. But the intention in conferring greater power on the City Government was to give greater chances for plunder direct and indirect. That is the use Tammany has generally made of home rule. It is plainly the use that, under SHEEHAN, it would still make if it got the opportunity.

Most of the Tammany criticism of Mayor STRONG'S administration is either gross exaggeration or simple falsehood. But the little that can be regarded as having any foundation relates to those things in which the Mayor has followed the partisan idea, which is the same with PLATT as with Tammany, but from which, as applied by Tammany, the city has suffered most, because Tammany has had the most chance to apply it. It would, of course, be very absurd for Greater New York to try to avoid the relatively small errors of STRONG by putting Tammany and its allies in power. They would do everywhere and always what STRONG has done occasionally.

That Tammany would be in the future what it has been in the past is plain from the fact that it glories in the past. It maintains unblushingly that its rule has been efficient, economical, fair and clean, and that of the Strong administration has been the opposite. "Reform" is to Tammany nothing but an epithet. If the wholesale traffic in gambling and prostitution by officers of the police, or the deadly filth of the streets, or the favoritism and cruel injustice of the police courts have been abolished, Tammany sees in that nothing admirable or desirable. It does not stoop to the hypocrisy of promising that the blessed change shall be continued. By its sneers at those who have made the change it betrays its wish and purpose to undo it, to bring back the wrong and outrage and shame of its former rule.

If the people of New York, as it now is, with the powers the charter gives them, cannot prevent such a disaster and disgrace, they will deserve what they will get, and they will get what they have already bitterly tasted.

THE TURK IN THESSALY.

The efforts of the dissolute to swear off and get out of bad company are always creditable even though weak and unconvincing. They indicate a remnant of right feeling. In protesting against the retention of Thessaly by the Turk England, France, and Italy show that they have not become wholly and hopelessly debauched by consorting with the Czar and the Kaiser in the European concert.

The troops of Turkey remain in possession of the plains of Thessaly. Thieving Macedonians have crossed the mountains and taken possession of the abandoned farms and property of the fugitive Greeks. The crops are doing well, and there is a suspicion that the Sultan is delaying the peace negotiations in order that the ripened corn may be gathered by his subjects. But the true state of the case is probably exhibited in the dispatches which report permanent colonization movements. The Turk will hold Thessaly if the powers will let him.

France and Great Britain are deeply disgraced by what they have already consented to, but their tolerance of the retrocession of Thessaly would involve a deeper odium than anything that has gone before. It was only after a long struggle and many shameful rebuffs that Greece regained her rights in Thessaly. Lord SALISBURY once claimed for the treaty of Berlin the merit of pushing back the outposts of Russian power beyond the Balkans so that the Sultan's dominions were provided with a "defensible frontier." To leave the Turks in possession south of the Othrys Mountains would deprive Greece of that natural frontier which EDHEM found it so hard to break through against its brave defenders. The loss of Thessaly would be a terrible blow to Greece. Some penalty of her rashness may be just, but not this.

For the civilized world the shocking thing would be the re-establishment of Ottoman rule over territory from which it has once been banished. Our London correspondent recalls Lord SALISBURY'S public declaration that the Sultan was never to be allowed to uplift the crescent where it had been thrown down. We hope, though with no great confidence, that he will keep this promise. Ottoman progress ought to be uniformly in one direction, with no backward step—the direction that leads out of Europe. The relapse of civilized territory into savagery cannot be tolerated by Christendom, however well it might suit the designs of two monarchs who have themselves only in part emerged from barbarism. If England, France, and Italy are inflexibly determined that the Turk shall get out of Thessaly he will go.

THE AUSTRIAN PROTEST.

The protest of the Austrian Government against an import duty as an offset to an export bounty on sugar is specious, but not, we think, well founded. It pleads a violation of the most-favored-nation clause in its treaty with this country.

Whether such a duty levied by act of Congress would be a violation of the treaty is a question that has not been clearly decided. Even if it were, the American courts would probably sustain the law and not the treaty. A case involving this point arose under a treaty with Denmark which contained this clause: "No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions of his Majesty the King of Denmark * * * than are or shall be payable on the like articles, the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country." Congress, by law, under the treaty with Hawaii, admitted sugar free, and the importers of sugar from Danish possessions, having been forced to pay duty on it, brought suit to recover, pleading the clause we have quoted. They lost the suit on the doctrine, as laid down by Judge CURTIS: "If an act of Congress should levy a duty upon imports which an existing commercial treaty declares shall not be levied, so that this treaty is in conflict with the act," the later act of Congress "gives the rule of decision in a judicial tribunal of the United States in a case to which one rule or the other must be applied."

It may also be replied to the Austrian protest that the action of Congress under the Hawaiian treaty having been in operation for twenty years, and involving precisely the same fundamental difference in the treatment of the two countries, it is too late now to raise this question.

But there is another phase of the matter. The import duty to offset an export bounty is not a discrimination against Austria specifically. It applies to the imports from all countries that give the bounty, and in exactly the ratio of the bounty. Austria is treated as every other nation acting as Austria acts is treated. Nor can it be fairly said that sugar on which a bounty is paid is put at a disadvantage with that which has received no bounty. On the contrary, the duty puts them on an equality which it was the purpose of the bounty to destroy. Of course, if the duty on sugar were imposed for revenue only, it would be foolish to make it higher because its export to this country had been encouraged by a bounty. The greater the bounty the more would come and the more revenue we should get. But our duty is imposed largely for the same purpose that the bounty is paid by Austria and other countries—to favor the sugar industry, either the growing or the refining. We regard both as very poor business, but it does not lie with Austria to complain because we do in one way exactly what she tries to do in another.

THE PARK IDEA.

The Commissioner of Public Works, who is not a New Yorker by birth, training, or long residence, expresses in his plan to ruin Central Park by converting the lower end of it into a treeless, asphalted waste, the cheap utilitarian "practicality" that is always in vulgar opposition to the park idea in large cities. Of course, there is not the slightest danger that this parade-ground plan will be carried out. The public idea of it was probably succinctly expressed by a gentleman who said it would be criminal if it were not so ridiculous. That part of Central Park between Fifty-ninth Street and Sixty-second Street, in its beautiful combination of hill and dale, its picturesque lake, its winding paths, its carriage and bridle roads, its great expanse of meadow, and its banks of flowers, forms one of the finest examples of landscape gardening in the whole world; it is, moreover, the very part of the Park that is safest, or most nearly safe, from the encroachment of the utilitarian destroyer because of the combined influence of the property owners in its neighborhood. Wherefore the Collis idea is chiefly ridiculous.

But all parts of the best of our parks must be watched with care by the people for whose good it exists. The "park idea" ought to be taught in schools. The rising generation ought to be made to understand clearly that Central Park is for all, not for any set or class, not for the poorest more than for the richest, not for lawn tennis players exclusively, or baseball players, or bicyclists, or "carriage folks" or horsemen, but for the whole public. It is our splendid garden, in which we may walk abroad and recreate ourselves. It is the only garden many, many thousands of us can hope ever to possess, and we ought to guard jealously our right to enjoy it, and to be ready to fight for it whenever its enemies threaten it.

These enemies are of many sorts and dispositions, but chief among them are the practical fellows whom the sight of waste ground—that is to say, ground not encumbered by brick and iron buildings—always annoys. Strange to say, it is the spirit these people represent that has disfigured various parts of the Park with hideous statues, by which we mean to say that it is neither the yearning for artistic expression nor the desire to glorify great men those metal figures represent so much as the idea that waste ground ought to be put to some use. In the past it has been sometimes for a site for a big fair, sometimes for a speedway, that folks of this kind have tried to use some part of the park. They are always suggesting "uses" to which its greenswards can be put.

The people who appreciate the Park best, those who are strongly possessed of the idea of a park for its own sake, are sorry that even the public reservoirs are in the Park, though they may have a picturesqueness of their own; and they regret that the worthy Metropolitan Museum of Art was ever planted there. They are jealous of every new "privilege" granted by the Commissioners. They go to the extreme on their side undoubtedly. But they have always been useful when Central Park has been in danger.

INCOMPETENT DRIVERS.

In one of the damage suits growing out of the Merrick Road disaster, the owner of the coach has been impleaded with the Long Island Railroad Company as one of the defendants. The degree of responsibility attaching to the owner of the coach can be determined only by the courts, but the lay mind is irresistibly forced to the conclusion that the driver of it was guilty of amazing recklessness. The driver of a six-horse coach who sends his team over a railroad crossing at grade without first satisfying himself beyond all doubt whatever that no train is near is more kinds of a fool than can be adequately portrayed without the use of unseemly language. The plea made in behalf of this driver that he misunderstood the gestures and signals of certain folk awheel who crossed the railroad ahead of him only deepens the conviction as to the variety of ways in which he was a fool. The language of signs does very well for red Indians and for the minor communications of white men. But the safe conduct of a large coaching party is a matter of major seriousness. There can be no doubt that the proper and only safe course for this driver was to cause some one to dismount and go upon the track in order to report to him in plain language when he might drive over the crossing.

The defective safeguards of the railroad company do not palliate the fault of the driver. A man who complacently trusts to the locomotive whistle and the electric signal to keep him out of danger is not intelligent and careful enough to be trusted on the box of a six-horse coach. The vigilance of the driver, supplementing whatever apparatus of warning the railroad company may provide, affords none too secure a protection from disaster at grade crossings. In all places of special danger, it is a good rule for every man to look out for himself; and certainly the driver of a coach is bound to look out for his passengers.

All this in no wise absolves the Long Island Railroad Company, which under many managements has made a terrible record of slaughter. Its safeguards at this important and much-frequented crossing were altogether inadequate. In suits arising from grade-crossing disasters it ought to go hard with any railroad that does not provide the best-known protective devices. But the abolishment of all crossings at grade is the only fundamental measure of protection.

The employment of an incompetent driver for this coach was only a manifestation of a form of recklessness that has its thousands of examples all over New York City every day. It seems to be the settled belief of grocers and shopkeeping purveyors of all sorts that a boy of nine is competent to drive a horse and have charge of a delivery wagon on its trips through the crowded streets. Most of the animals used for this work are what may be called "steady," as any one will admit who is familiar with their usually dejected aspect, but even a "steady" horse, if unskillfully or recklessly driven, can do great bodily harm to the incautious pedestrian. Nobody is fit to drive a horse who is not capable of keeping his wits about him all the time. The wits of the average grocer's boy are as a rule temporarily or permanently absent while he gallops over crossings or whirls around corners, greatly amused at the sometimes successful efforts of pedestrians to escape his furious charges. The driver of the Merrick Road coach has many counterparts.

A NEW SUBJECT FOR PROTECTION.

Before the Senate has finished the consideration of the Tariff bill in Committee of the Whole, and in anticipation of any effort that may be made in the later stages of consideration to exclude new matter, the Finance Committee may be directed to weigh the proposition to protect the American producer of news that is a strictly American production, advanced by labor and American ingenuity beyond the condition of raw material.

Real news is now protected, in an adequate measure, by the copyright law. But the news that seems to be simply manufactured is absolutely without any protection whatever. Whether the police may not interfere with the carrying out of such a law as seems to be necessary to encourage this industry, which is a recurring infant, is a question. A certain appearance of legitimacy may be given to manufactured news by extending protection to it, and if the Senate can be convinced that news can be manufactured of such quality and in such quantity as to reverse the popular notion that the Senate is a narrow-minded, extravagant, and unpatriotic body, manufactured news may hope for protection equal in extent to that lavished upon the American Refineries Company.

Washington news of a certain sort will at once become entitled to the benefits of a law to protect the contrivers of information from that city. Speaker REED, who has just been made conspicuous by a hatched-up scheme, contrived by a newspaper reporter, to be afterward "exclusively" reported for "his" paper, will have to be reasoned with perhaps, and must be approached with strong arguments before he will consent to a rule to "jam" through protection which he does not need against dangers that he does not fear, but Mr. DINGLEY may be able to overcome his opposition by representations to the Czar about the desirability of securing a "symmetrical" tariff law.

MUSIC FOR SUMMER HOMES.

The advertisement of a house which sells musical instruments is full of suggestions for those who desire to dream away the hot Summer in eating of the lotus that blooms in the land. This advertisement presents an alluring list of guitars, mandolins, banjos, zithers, music boxes, flutes, clarinets, violins, and cornets. Here, indeed, is material for an orchestra which can play anything from the sacred tune upon which the aged cow took her departure to the realms of cud-chewing bliss to the bacchanale from "Tannhäuser" or even "Just Tell Them that You Saw Me." These contrivances are advertised as "musical instruments for Summer homes," but the advertisement neglects to say whether they are intended for homes for the insane or the incurably deaf.

Cheapness is one of the salient features of the list. A cunning fellow can get a guitar for $6.50. A melancholy creature can procure a flute for a dollar. A desperate man can buy a cornet for $8. The opportunity offered to collectors should not escape notice. For $37 he can obtain an armory of rapid-fire musical instruments and can set up his own private pandemonium. But it is not likely that many men will be so venturesome as to purchase the whole list. The temptations offered to the spirits by such an array of instruments would make any reflective man pause, for here are all those which they most affect. No man living in a dark and lonely neighborhood would care to go to bed leaving in his parlor a banjo, a music box, a zither, and a cornet. No spirit that had ever been summoned to a séance could stay away from such an inviting array, and the tired broker or banker would surely be aroused in the dead watches of the night by the spook of JOHN KELLY trying to serenade Senator PLATT with "The New Bully" on the banjo or the shade of WILLIAM M. TWEED insinuating through a cornet in the direction of JOHN C. SHEEHAN "I'm the Man that Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo."

PAINTING THE SEA RED.

We are told by an authority whom it were unwise to dispute that "peace hath her victories." We have also been warned repeatedly that in time of peace we must prepare for war. For some years past we have been preparing for war—or perhaps for the prevention of that stern arbitrament—by building a modern navy. Having passed through the cruiser foundation and the battleship superstructure, that navy is now entering upon the torpedo boat trimmings, and we are entertained frequently with accounts of the remarkable speed attained by some of these flying vessels. The Porter, however, has quite outdone her rivals in the matter of speed, and it is now gravely announced that she goes so fast that the friction of the passing water rubs the paint off her bottom.

If red paint shall be used on this swift craft, the future historian of our navy will have a new field for his talent in description. Let the reader picture, if he can, the naval battle of the future, with the leviathan battleships belching forth the flame and thunder of their big guns until deep answers unto deep and the sun is obscured by the smoke of the powder. Into the midst of the fight at the rate of 35 or 40 knots an hour dashes the typical long, lean, rakish craft, no longer the prowling piccaroon of the pirate, but the deadly torpedo boat. She discharges her torpedo, which flies, fish-like, through the foam, and then dashes out again, riddled with shot from the machine guns, shedding red paint like her lifeblood to "incarnadine the multitudinous seas."

It is an alluring marine picture. No swashbuckling red rover of the imagination ever played so gory a part in naval action as this new invention, which can cavort across the deep, dealing out destruction and sudden death to all enemies, and can, as GILBERT says, "add verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and uninteresting narrative" by painting the sea red. We may all live to read of a torpedo boat going so fast that the gale of wind created by her own speed will blow the smokestack off her and make a hot box in the forced-draught apparatus.

A seat in the President's box to see the race for the Grand Prix is not a thing to be despised. As a net result of a month's negotiations with the French Republic for an international bimetallic agreement for the unlimited coinage of silver at a fixed ratio with gold it leaves something to be desired. It is all Mr. WOLCOTT'S commission has, so far, accomplished.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Those militiamen at Urbana—incongruous name, that, by the way—exhausted all the possibilities of misconduct and misjudgment. They neither did their duty, which was to protect the prisoner at any cost, nor refrained from a pretense of doing it, which, while inexcusable, would at least have been explicable. They did too much and too little, with the consequence that they shed uselessly as much blood as an effective performance of their duty would have required. A firm stand after one well-directed volley would have ended the riot. As it is, more or less innocent people were killed to no purpose, and the whole country is disgraced.

—Again we are pained by the receipt of letters from different towns and signed with different names, but written on the same subject and paper, and apparently on the same typewriter. Both are based this time on the vigorous remarks of Dr. W. J. ROBINSON about the vivisectionists, which were printed in this column a few days ago. One comes from Sing Sing, and bears the signature of "Sydney Lawrence"; the other nominally originated in Yonkers, and appended to it is the name "A. Morris." Both of these epistles are couched in courteous and good-tempered language, as their predecessors have been, if memory serves. Long and sorrowful experience with this particular sort of literature has produced the conviction that there are not in the whole country two anti-vivisectionists who can discuss the one question that interests them with an approach to common decency of speech. Mr. Lawrence-Morris can do that, and more, and we are almost tempted to publish his letters. If he will only read a few of the very accessible authorities on recent progress in medicine and surgery, the Lawrence part of him will not have to ask what the vivisectors have accomplished, and the Morris part will no longer regard the demonstration of anatomical facts before classes of infants as the one ambition of scientific investigators. At present Mr. Lawrence-Morris's letters are of insufficient interest to justify publication in any except journals devoted to the study of morbid and arrested mental development. His case is not hopeless, however, and if he would not try to live in two towns at once he might easily find time to acquire information enough to make his communications welcome and printable.

—One of Queen VICTORIA'S birthday gifts was a peculiar one. From times almost immemorial up to 1834, it appears, the city of Gloucester was in the habit of expressing its loyalty to the throne by sending to the reigning sovereign a lamprey pie. In the year mentioned the ancient custom fell into desuetude, but it was revived in 1893, and has been followed with full appreciation of its picturesqueness. This year the people of Gloucester felt that they should make a special effort, and the pie sent to Balmoral, besides being on a gold plate, was itself of an unusually elaborate character. It weighed twenty pounds and was adorned with truffles, fine prawns on gold skewers, and aspic jelly. On top of the pie was a representation in gold of the royal crown and cushion, with a sceptre, to which were attached streamers of royal blue, and at the base were four lions, also of gold. The golden skewer heads were in the form of crowns, and there were six lions' heads in gold round the pie. On either side of the centre crown was a silk bannerette. One bore the city arms and the name of the Mayor of Gloucester, and on the other were two lampreys entwined beneath a crown, and a scroll setting forth that the "Mayor's lamprey pie" was sent in accordance with "Gloucester's ancient custom from the Norman period to the Victorian era." All this was hand-painted, as were two shields, one being a view of Gloucester's celebrated cathedral and the other the monogram "V. R.," a crown, and the dates 1837-1897. The lamprey was at one time considered a great delicacy, and it is a matter of history that a surfeit of them caused the death of King HENRY I. In the reign of HENRY IV., so highly were they esteemed, that special protections were granted to such vessels as might bring them in; and his successor supplied a warrant to WILLIAM of Nantes for supplying him and his army with them wherever they might happen to march.

—Patience and curiosity alike are severely tried by the delay in revealing what action the navy authorities are going to take in the case of Ensign STONE. To think that all the details of this romance are known to a few old fellows in uniform, and that they won't reveal a one of them to the deeply interested world, is sufficient cause for angry irritation in almost anybody. Of course there can be but one end to the investigation—an end in nothing; but that very fact makes the present secrecy harder to bear. And, incidentally, when is the wedding to be solemnized?

PERSONALS.

—Dr. HAMILTON WILLIAMS had a good right to feel grieved surprise at the refusal of his Tammany hearers to applaud his characterization of Dr. PARKHURST as "the advance agent of immorality." Auditors who screamed with delight at a reference to "the legalized plundering of Col. WARING" might fairly be expected to approve of any calumny, no matter how absurd.

—There is cause for thought in the fact that The Altoona Mirror is engaged in raising a fund with which to defend the rights and interests of two men now lying under condemnation of death for murder, but about whose guilt of the crime for which they were convicted there is at present, it seems, considerable doubt. The men are penniless, and the laws of Pennsylvania, unlike those of most other States, make no provision for paying the necessary legal expenses of persons charged with capital offenses. Motions for new trials of the convicted men are pending, and The Mirror, in appealing for subscriptions to its fund, says that unless a considerable sum can be raised their chances of escape will be very materially diminished. Vast sums and a large force of detectives have been used by the State to secure conviction, but nothing can be appropriated to securing and presenting evidence in favor of the defense. There is probably some exaggeration in this statement of the case, but that it can be made at all is sufficiently serious, and constitutes a severe arraignment of the Pennsylvanian method of procedure. The object of legal machinery, of course, is to administer justice, not to secure convictions, and a condition of affairs in which a rich man accused of murder would have a better chance of proving his innocence than a poor man in similar circumstances is an outrageous one. The Mirror's fund may be all right as the law stands now, but it would do well to agitate for such a change in the law as would make such funds as nearly as possible unnecessary and useless.

—A game called poker is charged by an official of the American Surety Company with responsibility for a majority of the embezzlements that take place in the United States. It does not require any familiarity with the sport mentioned, which is, we believe, much like golf, except that the object is to get your opponent instead of a ball into the holes, to justify the belief that the Surety man confounds effect with cause. The embezzlers stake stolen money because they are dishonest, and the particular medium of their operations can hardly be charged even with complicity.

—It cost £2,432,982 to govern London last year, and as this was £84,707 less than the estimate of expenses, the city has that much of a surplus to begin the new year on. The budget recently presented to the County Council has some points of interest for people like New Yorkers, who are about to undertake financial problems of the kind which London has more or less successfully solved. For the coming twelve months the estimated expenditure is, on the general county account, £2,068,842, and on the special county account, £383,647, giving a total of £2,452,489. The valuation in force on April 8 is: County, including the city parishes, £31,614,470; city parishes, £4,484,252; total, £36,098,722. A penny rate over the whole county produced to the Council in 1896-7, £149,306; it is estimated to produce in 1897-8, £150,411. The new rate will be 14¼d. in the pound—viz.: 12d. for general county purposes and 2¼d. for special county purposes. The large balances brought forward from 1896-7, aided by the improved receipt from Exchequer contribution, must be regarded as somewhat exceptional, and they have operated to reduce the rate for 1897-8. For the past year it was 15d. The costs of prosecutors and witnesses in criminal prosecutions stand at £19,950; pensions, &c., at £22,075, and the grant to guardians for indoor paupers at £326,809. The Bridges Committee desires £17,840 for Woolwich Ferry, £10,160 for the county bridges, and £9,575 for the maintenance of Blackwall Tunnel. Under the cognizance of the Building Act Committee, occur charges in connection with sky signs, (£385,) and the inspection of factories and workshops (£1,550.) To pay salaries, wages, rents, taxes, and other charges of the Council's establishment £126,265 is required. For the Fire Brigade, "staff" represents £92,715, "stations" £32,600, and "plant" £28,850. The Highways Committee needs £12,310 for the maintenance of the Victoria, Albert, and Chelsea Embankments, £1,245 for inspection and testing in connection with electric lighting, and £11,100 for payments to local authorities in regard to main roads. A sum of £232,330 is associated with the main drainage system, and the maintenance of parks and open spaces demands £107,590, including £7,800 for music. Parliamentary expenses figure at £10,000, and the surveying of theatres and music halls at £1,420.

—Smallpox having destroyed all the material available for the time being in Havana, the survivors gathered in the Cathedral yesterday and expressed devout gratitude for the staying of the epidemic. The Te Deum, in cases like this, is indeed an impressive chant; it impresses on the thoughtful observer the truly remarkable workings of the human mind, and makes him gravely wonder about many things.

CURRENT NOTES.

Down in Savannah, Ga., and vicinity they have been complaining of a lack of rain, none having fallen since May 13. Small fruits and vegetables were suffering. The deficiency in rainfall for the complete month of May was one and a quarter inches. Complaints came from around Atlanta also of a lack of rain in May.

* * *

A Kentucky strawberry grower reports a clear profit this season of $729.63 on seven acres of ground. Numbers of women and children who would have earned money in no other way made one or two dollars a day picking the berries. Another grower of strawberries reports his clear profit to have been $357.50 on two acres of ground.

* * *

President Henry Wade Rogers of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., has informed the students that any one found "cribbing" will not only be suspended or expelled from the college, but have his name posted on the bulletin board with a clear statement of his grave offense. The experiment of having such offenders tried by a jury of their classmates has proved a failure at Evanston.

* * *

The Iowa Sound Money Democratic State Convention is to be held in Des Moines July 7. The call omits reference to the nomination of a State ticket, but it is understood that if the "regular" Democratic State Convention, to be held in Des Moines June 23, puts free coinage to the fore and nominates an unsatisfactory ticket, the Sound Money Democrats will go ahead and put their own nominees in the field.

* * *

The Legislature of Illinois purposes to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State from $5,000 to $7,000 per year. The bill passed the Senate last week. It is believed that few lawyers in Illinois outside of Chicago make more than $7,000 a year clear, and that there are many good lawyers in that city who would cheerfully exchange the uncertainties of even successful practice for the honor of drawing $7,000 from the State Treasury as a Supreme Court Judge.

* * *

The cotton growers of the South have been asked to send delegates, selected by the several Governors of the cotton-growing States, to a convention to be held in Galveston, Texas, Aug. 2. The convention is to be held in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Legislature of Texas last March, and is designed to take measures to discourage speculators in "futures" who offer for sale fictitious cotton or contracts to deliver cotton at a future time at lower prices that the actual cotton prices then prevailing.

* * *

The old mansion on High Street, in Nashville, Tenn., occupied by President James K. Polk until his death, is shortly to be sold. It is much dilapidated. It is one of the old-fashioned square Southern houses, with large white pillars and wide veranda. The former President's heirs have tried vainly to induce the State Legislature to purchase it and make it a home for the Governor.

Mr. Polk made the queer provision in his will, which he drew himself, that the house should go to "the most worthy of his heirs and descendants." Nobody is competent to decide that question, and the Supreme Court of the State will dispose of the property to the highest bidder for the benefit of all heirs who can prove claims.

BATHS IN THE PARKS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your able leader on "Baths in the Parks" is based upon a misconception of the views and aims of the committee recently appointed by the Academy of Medicine, which I ask to be permitted to correct.

You correctly voice the motives of the academy in the opening sentences. But you are in error in believing that we advocate the location of baths in the public parks. Indeed the committee was appointed to urge the Mayor not to abandon the erection of free baths authorized by the law on account of the erroneous construction of his able and energetic bath committee. The latter concludes its report by informing the Mayor that, since "the law is mandatory with regard to placing the baths in public parks only, no further action could be taken without further legislation." To point out to the Mayor that this is an erroneous interpretation of the law and to urge him to continue his well-known and highly appreciated efforts in behalf of this life-saving, sanitary movement, are the objects of the committee appointed by the Academy. Your error in construing the law is natural, as is your suggestion to the Academy of Medicine to examine the act of March, 1896, a little more closely before taking active measures." If you will examine Sec. 1 of this law (Chap. 122) closely you will discover that it provides for the "erection of such and so many buildings for public baths and such, and so many structures for public comfort." Now, if you will examine Sec. 4, which has a misleading index on its margin, you will find that it authorizes "the Commissioner of Public Works to locate any or all structures for public comfort in the parks." Note the difference in the wording of Sec 1, which is "buildings" when referring to public baths, and "structures," when referring to public comfort stations. Hence your fear of a "dangerous loophole" in this bill is unfounded.

It is well that an influential journal like THE TIMES evinces an interest in the bath movement, for it promises to be a great boon to the tenement dwellers, and to prevent much disease and suffering, besides educating the laboring classes to habits of cleanliness and all the benefits to body and mind that follow upon the latter.

It is hoped that THE TIMES will continue to aid the good cause and encourage the Mayor in his laudable effort for the betterment of the condition of the tenement population.

SIMON BARUCH, M. D.

New York, June 5, 1897.

NUGGETS.

The Advantages of Wealth.

"Mrs. Wellup says she is going to spend a large part of the Summer at home in the city," said Mr. Cumrox, reproachfully.

"Yes," replied his wife. "She can afford it. She's so rich nobody can insinuate that she's obliged to."—Washington Star.

Masculine View.

"How fashions do change!" exclaimed Mrs. Snaggs.

"That is very true," asserted Mr. Snaggs. "Women used to wear dresses, then they began to wear gowns, and now they wear frocks."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Persuasive Arguments.

"There's nothing like putting a man in a good humor and then reasoning with him," said the improvident citizen. "That bill collector was inclined to doubt that times are as hard with me as I represented. But I easily convinced him."

"How?"

"Gave him a twenty-five-cent cigar and told him to put three or four in his pocket."—Washington Star.

A Weather Sign.

Scientist—So you have followed the sea all your life? I presume you are a thorough meteorological prognosticator by this time?

Jack Tarre—A which?

"A—I mean you can easily foretell a gale, can't you?"

"Easy 'nough, Sir. When you see the Captain dancin' around an' yellin' out forty orders at once, you kin jest make up yer mind thet it's goin' ter blow."—New York Weekly.

WHAT WAIT WE FOR?

Hello! there! you helmsmen, we're standing around
Simply weary with waiting to hear the gong sound.
It's wise and it's prudent to pick and to choose,
But the year's growing old, and you've no time to lose.
Don't forget time's worth money, and we want to know—
And that mighty quickly—for whom we're to go.
There are plenty of men who are tried and are true—
Don't whistle for bids—the call is with you.
In the Borough of Brooklyn we see a great light,
And they say that it comes from Commissioner White.
No, no. Alfred T., your old bushel won't do it.
You may hide, if you like, but the light will shine through it.
You may cover yourself up as much as you please,
But, whatever you do, we know you're "the cheese."
Then look on our streets, and we know they are clean
With a cleanliness such as we never had seen,
And remark, over these you will see the folks staring
At something as like as two peas to George Waring.
These only are samples, there are more of the same—
We show you the kind, but we leave you to name.
Say, Reynolds, I vow you're a mighty good fellow,
And if you drive straight you can make 'em blush yellow:
But, old fellow, you're making no end of a blunder,
That—unless you are lucky—will hurt us like thunder.
You've no business a-courting a crowd with a tag;
We've got beyond that, or we're not worth a rag.
If you are the people, you'll make 'em all hop—
If you are not the people, you might as well stop.
You've a plain row to hoe—you need no more drilling,
So go to work now without backing or filling.
There's just one thing to do, and the quicker the better—
Now I speak by the card—don't you alter a letter.
Come, Cutting, brace up! You're a bold gardineer—
What is it you're waiting for? What's there to fear?
Just put up your men in a row, A to Z—
The best you can get—and no better could be.
Let them bang away at 'em as much as they choose;
With the right sort of stuff you have nothing to lose.
Go straight for the pocket, don't wait for the rest;
If you dicker with any, you'll foul your own nest.
Don't carp at the similes—any will do.
Only get the right men, and we'll tramp after you.
Just hold the flag high and go in with a rush—
Then, if you can't get there, there's no need to blush:
You'll have had a good fight, and need never say die
When you've played a straight game and have held the flag high.

W. P.

S. E. MORSS ON CONSULATES

United States Service Equal in Point of Results to Any Other, He Says,

OUR OFFICIALS HANDICAPPED

Reports of American Agents Abroad Praised in Europe—Usual High Character and Education of the Men Employed—Abuses of the Service and Their Remedies.

PARIS, June 6.—Samuel E. Morss, who has just completed a service of about four years as United States Consul General in Paris, was asked to give his impressions of the Consular Service of the United States; to say how, in his opinion, it compared with that of other leading commercial nations, such as Great Britain, France, and Germany, and what measures were in his judgment desirable for its improvement.

"It would be difficult," replied Mr. Morss, "to answer very satisfactorily those questions within the limits of an ordinary newspaper article. Since I entered the Consular Service of the United States, in the Summer of 1893, I have studied its practical operations pretty closely, and, while I am free to confess that our Consular Service is not in all respects what it ought to be, it is still my deliberate opinion that, measured by the results accomplished, it is at least the equal of that of any other Consular service in the world. The tone of much current newspaper discussion of this matter is reflected in a clipping I have before me, credited to a Chicago paper, in which a statement alleged to have been made by a paper called The English and American Register, that our Consular Service is the laughing stock of the world, is indorsed. So far from the service being 'the laughing stock of the world,' frequent testimony to its efficiency is given by eminent statesmen and publicists in Europe. Important British journals have often compared the work of American and English Consuls to the disadvantage of the latter. In a German official document recently communicated to me by Consul General de Kay of Berlin a high compliment is paid to our service, coupled with an expression of surprise, entirely natural, that such good results should be produced in view of the manner in which our Consular officials are selected.

"A comparison of the Consular regulations of France, Germany, Great Britain, and the United States will show that the duties imposed upon American Consuls are more arduous and more varied than those exacted of the Consuls of other countries. For instance, the work connected with the certification of invoices, which at all our Consulates at manufacturing and commercial centres is very heavy and takes precedence of all other Consular duties, is not imposed upon the Consular officers of other countries. Our system of Consular certification of invoices is peculiar to the United States.

"The leading commercial nations other than the United States maintain a larger and better paid personnel at their important Consulates than we do. For instance, at the British Consulate General in New York, which is not charged with any labor in connection with the certification of invoices, there are a Consul General, a Consul, and three Vice Consuls, in addition to an ample clerical force. Aside from the invoice work American Consuls are called upon to perform many duties and render many services to American citizens which are not expected from the Consuls of other countries as a rule. This is found to be true, at least, and arises in part from the great volume of American travel in England and on the Continent. This involves heavy demands upon the time and considerable upon the purse of Consular officers at such cities as London, Paris, Berlin, Rome, and other centres of travel. As it happens not infrequently that the entire business day of the Consul General at Paris is taken up in receiving and attending to the various demands of American travelers, compelling him to perform the routine work of his post, in the middle of office hours.

"It is conceded by those best qualified to judge all over Europe that the commercial and other reports of American Consuls compare very favorably, to say the least, with the reports made by the Consuls of other countries. Any person who will take occasion to examine the reports published by the Bureau of Statistics during a single year will be impressed by the great number and variety of subjects treated, the intelligence with which they are handled, and the value of the information they contain—a value which is greatly enhanced by the promptness with which such information is usually furnished.

"Nevertheless, the present system, or lack of system, of selecting Consular officers should be changed. Selections should be made with a view to the character and qualifications of the appointee rather than on political grounds. There should be a greater permanence of tenure, and a system of promotion and preferment should be adopted, which would operate as a constant incentive to subordinate Consular officers to render the best service of which they are capable. I would not go so far as to advocate a life tenure of any post in the service, because I am not sure it would conduce to the public interests.

"When a branch of the public service is characterized as 'beneath contempt, and as 'the laughing stock of the world,' which includes men of the character, attainments, and capacity of Patrick A. Collins, late Consul General at London; Charlemagne Tower, Consul General at Berlin; Wallace S. Jones, Consul General at Rome; James E. Neal, late Consul at Liverpool; Frank H. Mason, Consul General at Frankfort, and W. S. Carroll, Consul General at Dresden, not to speak of scores of others of similar standing, an effort is offered to the intelligence and common sense of the public. Take the Consular service in France, for example. Of the fourteen Consuls nine are university-bred men. The incumbents of the principal Consulates during the last four years—such men as Ior, Chancellor at Havre, John M. Wiley at Bordeaux, Frank E. Hyde at Lyons, and Claude Thomas at Marseilles—measure up to the highest standard of character and efficiency. Our Consular service is made up largely of professional men, lawyers, journalists, merchants, &c., whose practical knowledge and experience of affairs serve them in good stead of the special training possessed by the Consuls of other countries. The quick intelligence and the natural adaptability of the American character count for very much.

"Various measures have been proposed in Congress for the reorganization of our Consular service, some of which contain much merit. In my opinion, as already intimated, the service should be put upon a different basis. Where practicable, the appointees to Consular offices should be familiar with the language of the country to which they are accredited, and should have some knowledge of its manners and customs, and especially of its business methods; unofficial fees should be abolished, and salaries correspondingly increased. The personnel of the leading offices should be materially augmented. A system of frequent and rigid inspections of Consulates should be established, to be conducted by Consul Generals.. Our minor Consular officials are miserably paid, and their compensation should be materially increased. I believe that the time is ripe for the introduction of these reforms, but I do not think they are to be hastened by wholesale and indiscriminate depreciation of a service which, all things considered, and in view especially of the inadequate provision made for it, is highly creditable to the United States.

"To your question about the diplomatic service, I can only reply that I believe it would be a wise policy for the United States to acquire suitable and permanent quarters for our Embassies and Legations in all the important capitals. Every great power except the United States owns its Embassy buildings in Paris and in other leading capitals. The existing scale of diplomatic salaries is niggardly paltry. It compels the appointment of wealthy men as Ambassadors and Ministers, or places our diplomatic representatives at a hopeless disadvantage as compared with their colleagues of other nations."

VIENNA STREET CAR STRIKE.

No Violence, but Only a Few Cars Running Under Police Protection.

VIENNA, June 6.—A general street railway strike is going on in this city. All the employes, including the reserve men, have gone out. Only a few cars are running to-day, and these are guarded by strong bodies of police. Thus far there has been no violence, and the strikers show a disposition to secure their ends in orderly fashion.

GRAECO-TURKISH NEWS.

Sultan Leaves the Negotiations to His Ministers—The Holy Synod Induced the Czar to Intervene.

LONDON, June 7.—The correspondent of The Standard at Constantinople says:

"Acting upon the advice of Izzet Bey, the Sultan is leaving the peace negotiations wholly in the hands of his Ministers, thus evading personal responsibility and placing himself in a position to sacrifice them to popular indignation if necessary.

"It is reported that the palace party has entered into extensive Stock Exchange operations on the theory that the market will show a rise as the prospects of peace increase. The Ottoman Ambassador at St. Petersburg has informed the Porte that Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, told him he personally objected to Russian intervention on behalf of Greece and had counteracted the feminine intrigues started with that object, but the Holy Synod induced the Czar to intervene."

Armed Bulgarians Move South.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 6.—It is reported that armed Bulgarian bands have crossed the frontier near Koscana, and a large force of troops has been sent to that point.

FOR A BRITISH-CANADIAN LINE.

James E. Huddart Says It Is Doomed to Failure as Now Contracted.

LONDON, June 7.—James E. Huddart, the Canadian Pacific Steamship Line promoter, in a long letter to The Times this morning, in the course of which he reviews the history of the various attempts to secure fast service between England and Australia by way of Canada, says that if he could have foreseen the result he would not have touched the project with a pitchfork.

He is quite certain that the service as contracted for by the firm of Peterson, Tate & Co. of Newcastle is doomed to fail, and he concludes: "I believe if Canada is to receive a fast Atlantic service she will receive it through me or it will be deferred indefinitely."

FRENCH DEPUTIES IN A DUEL.

Leon Miram, Radical Socialist, Wounded by Gaston Thomson.

PARIS, June 6.—M. Thomson and Léon Mirman, members of the Chamber of Deputies, fought a duel to-day, growing out of an article written by the latter attacking M. Thomson. M. Mirman was slightly wounded in the forearm.

The latter is a Radical Socialist, and gained considerable notoriety through his protest against being confined in barracks as a conscript during the election of a President to succeed M. Casimir-Périer.

IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Scene of the Wordy Assault on M. Brisson Graphically Described.

LONDON, June 7.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"The scene in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday during the Jaurès incident, when M. Brisson, President of the Chamber, suspended the sitting and sent for the military guard to remove M. Richard, the Socialist Deputy, who had referred to some of his colleagues as 'police spies,' was one of unwonted scandal and violence. M. Brisson, after business was resumed, declined to hear M. Jaurès, who interpellated the Government on what he called 'an attempt to muzzle a Deputy, basing his refusal on the ground that no notice of the interpellation had been given.

"A furious uproar followed. M. Brisson was quite pale with anger, but kept himself well under control. Never in the bitterest invective employed against an Opportunist Minister by demagogues of the extreme Left were there greater violance than in the language of which M. Brisson, who owes his seat largely to the Socialist vote, was the unjust object.

"'Bas, Brisson!' 'Canaille de Brisson!' 'Mort à Brisson!' 'Miserable reactionary, you will never be President; traitor that you are!' 'Old rascal! Resign! Resign!'

"These are fair samples of the epithets which the entire Socialist party, standing on the floor of the Chamber, hurled at the President, while he, unable to maintain order, brought the sitting to an abrupt close. Never has a maddened minority exercised a more tyrannical power to humiliate a representative body. It is this element of humiliation that made the scene so unutterably painful and suggestive."

CHILD'S DEATH BY MATCHES.

Little Mamie Mahon Burned to Death in Her Newark Home.

NEWARK, June 6.—Three-year-old Mamie Mahon, the daughter of Charles Mahon, was burned so that she died in three hours at her home, 10 McWhorten Street, to-day.

Her father had gone to church, and her mother, at 11:30 o'clock, was preparing dinner. Mrs. Mahon went across the street to a grocery store, leaving the little one alone in the house. When she returned the child was not in the kitchen. She went to the bedroom, and found the little one a mass of flames. Picking her up, the mother ran to the kitchen sink, where she put the child, turning the faucet on full. The water took away the last portion of the clothes which the fire had not burned up.

Drs. Roth and Seidler, who had been hastily summoned, did all in their power to relieve the little girl, but without much success. She was finally taken to St. Michael's Hospital, where she died about 2:30.

TWO BICYCLISTS BADLY HURT.

One in Collision with a Wheelman, the Other with a Trolley Car in Brooklyn.

Two men were seriously injured in Brooklyn yesterday by being thrown from their bicycles.

Michael Herlihy, aged twenty-two, of 367 Newark Avenue, Hoboken, was spinning along Eighth Avenue, when his wheel and that of an unknown wheelman came together, at Berkeley Place. Herlihy received a fracture of the right leg, above the knee. He was taken to Seney Hospital. His right leg will probably have to be amputated. The man who ran into him rode away.

Isaac Anderson, twenty-one years old, of 61 Caswel Street, came into collision with a car of the Gates Avenue Line, at Gates and Bedford Avenues. He was removed to St. John's Hospital, suffering from concussion of the brain.

Woman Rider Upset by Runaway.

A horse attached to a light wagon and driven by J. J. Young of 597 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, ran away yesterday afternoon at the corner of Seventy-second Street and the East Drive. A wheelwoman who declined to give her name got in the path of the runaway and was knocked from her bicycle. She was uninjured, and after brushing the dust from her costume rode away. Park Policeman Collins captured the horse and returned it to the owner.

Woman's Wheel Wrecked.

Annie W. Browne of 337 West Thirty-fourth Street was run over near the corner of Sixty-second Street and the West Drive by a turnout owned by Terrence Forrest of 73 Bedford Street. Her bicycle was wrecked, but she was not injured. The owner of the rig was placed under arrest. He agreed to pay for the damage done and was released.

Woman Knocked Down by a Woman.

Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, seventy years old, of 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, was struck by a woman bicyclist yesterday afternoon at the corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. The rider of the wheel was thrown to the street by the force of the collision. Neither woman was hurt.

Trolley Tracks Threw His Bicycle.

William Doyle, twenty years old, of 165 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, was riding a bicycle through Erie Street yesterday. At Ninth Street the front wheel caught in the trolley tracks and he was thrown. His right arm was broken. He was taken to St. Francis's Hospital.

LABOR OPPOSED TO WARING

Nor Does Seth Low Find Favor as a Candidate in the Eyes of the Workingmen.

TOILERS ARE ORGANIZING

The Workingmen's Political League Has Appointed Committees to Form Clubs in All the Election Districts and Arrange for the Campaign.

While the Central Labor Union does not, and probably will not, take any direct political action during the coming campaign, many or most of its delegates are already taking sides with one party or another or with the Citizens' Union.

A good many of the delegates are connected with the Workingmen's Political League, and of late there has been a good deal of talk about amalgamating with the Independent Bryan League of Workingmen, which has similar aims. A conference of representatives of these two organizations looking toward amalgamation, it was said yesterday, will be held this week.

The Workingmen's Political League has already begun working to perfect its organization, and committees have been appointed to organize clubs or associations in all the election districts, to arrange for mass meetings, draft resolutions, and to do other work. The Workingmen's Political League is inclined toward Tammany Hall, and some of its leaders, who make no secret of that, are opposed to any amalgamation with the Independent Bryan League, because they do not know what Tammany's outspoken attitude on the silver question will be later on, and they want to have one of their men get the Tammany nomination on the county ticket next Fall. This man is Jacob E. Bausch, the wood carver, who got the Tammany nomination for Coroner in the last campaign.

The Committee on Organization of the Workingmen's Independent Political League consists of C. H. Hilberd, a proofreader; Eugene Johnson, musician; Henry Melsel, bartender; Frank J. Bleyler, stereotyper, and George W. Jones, clothing cutter.

On the Committee on Finance are Henry O. Cole, bricklayer; Samuel Jacobson, cigarmaker; John O'Connell, cigar salesman; John N. Bogart, printer, and Louis Wolders, cigarmaker.

The Committee on Mass Meetings consists of Jacob E. Bausch, John W. Lawrence, clothing cutter; E. T. Gerraughty, G. K. Dunn, and Edward Friday.

The Press Committee is composed of George Blair, box manufacturer and Tammany Hall district leader; E. F. Farrell, printer, and Samuel Prince, cigar packer.

The Committee on Resolutions is made up of John S. Henry, Secretary of the Central Labor Union; Bernard Feeney, steamfitter; Bernard Davis, cigarmaker; Michael Kuhn, and John F. Mahr of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers.

Some of the members of the Independent Bryan League also seem to be waiting to see what Tammany's attitude on the silver question will be, and one of them, now speaking yesterday about the rumored invitation to Bryan to speak here on July 4, said: "We do not think it good policy to ask Mr. Bryan to come here now, as our fight this Fall will be on purely municipal issues. One thing we do want is home rule for New York. The city never had a fair show and we want to have it free from outside domination that has hung with the weight of a millstone from our necks."

A member of the Workingmen's Political League said that many of its members were unwilling to amalgamate with the Independent Bryan League because they preferred Tammany Hall. Tammany would be willing to give Jacob E. Bausch another nomination for Coroner this year, and also to nominate several men for the Assembly, and give others municipal offices.

Neither Col. Waring nor Seth Low seems to find much favor with delegates to the Central Labor Union.

James Ryan of the Photo-Engravers said that Col. Waring would be an easy mark for trades unions, who would defeat him. As for Seth Low, he was not popular.

George W. Jones of the Clothing Cutters said that organized labor would be opposed to Col. Waring and Seth Low. The Street Cleaners' Union had delegates in the Central Labor Union, and they had to be withdrawn because Col. Waring did not like it. As for Seth Low, his decisions in referee cases were always against organized labor.

William J. O'Brien, President of the Board of Walking Delegates, said: "Col. Waring would be the last man to get the support of organized labor. He tries to keep down wages, and to make one man do the work of two."

Daniel Harris, President of the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, expressed the opinion that Col. Waring would not get the support of trades-union men.

THE NEW LABOR TEMPLE.

Report Made to Central Labor Union that Plan Is Feasible.

Delegate George Warner of the machinists reported yesterday to the Central Labor Union in behalf of the Committee on a Labor Temple. It was proposed to erect a large building to be used for labor meetings by issuing non-interest-bearing scrip, to be redeemable in work or in money derived from rents after the building shall have been completed. The workmen who may contribute their labor will also be paid in scrip, and they will have the option of getting their scrip redeemed or have a proportionate share in the building itself.

Delegate Warner reported that the committee believed the plan to be feasible. The bricks and timber could be obtained on scrip if some philanthropists would only give a piece of ground.

The Committee on Outside Communications recommended that a man who represented a boycotted shoe store be allowed the floor. Delegate Farley, however, objected, because, he said, there were two rival shoe workers' unions, one Knights of Labor and the other affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It would be necessary first to know, said Delegate Farley, whether there was any conflict between these two unions over the boycott.

Delegate Warner, who had served on a committee to confer with the Board of Aldermen and protest against the granting of the franchises of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue railroads to the Metropolitan Traction Company and to demand that the city own and operate the roads, said that nothing had been done in consequence of the opinion of Corporation Counsel Scott that the city could not operate them. The committee was instructed to co-operate with the Knights of Labor assemblies that want to get up a mass meeting to demand the municipal ownership and operation of all franchises.

COMPRESSED AIR WORKERS.

A New Union Formed of Those Who Toil Under Water.

The Compressed Air Workers of America is a new union that has been brought into existence by the work on the new East River Bridge. It was organized about two weeks ago, and will probably join the Board of Walking Delegates and the Central Labor Union. Its members are those men who work in compressed air in the caissons of the bridge, and they have already formulated a schedule of prices that vary according to the depth and consequent higher pressure of air under which they have to toil. The schedule of prices and other conditions of work are to go into effect this month.

The longest time that the men say they can work in a day is eight hours, and that at a moderate depth. At great depth, where the atmospheric pressure is very great, they say they cannot work over three hours, with intervals of rest between.

The schedule of prices and hours of labor as prepared by the union are as follows: From 55 to 70 feet depth, $2.75 for six hours' work; from 70 to 80 feet depth, $3 and four hours' work; from 80 to 90 feet depth, $8.25 and two hours' work; from 90 to 100 feet depth, $3.50 and one hour and twenty minutes' work. For overtime they will charge double rates. The men say that these rates are not excessive, because the work, besides being fraught with danger to life by some accident or other, is exceedingly difficult and painful, and injurious to the ears and lungs on account of the tremendous pressure of air in the caissons.

Post Office Clerks' Election.

The New York Post Office Clerks' Association had its annual election of officers yesterday, at Odd Fellows' Hall, at the Bowery and Second Street, the polls being open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. The following officers were elected: President—Joseph P. Healy; Vice President—Thomas M. Quinn; Treasurer—A. Hitzel; Recording Secretary—F. Dahm; Financial Secretary—J. F. Donahue; Sergeant at Arms—S. McDonough; Trustees—J. M. Kenny, John Mullins, John Reilly, J. McDonough, and W. Llewellyn.

YEARNING FOR THE TARIFF.

Urgent Appeals Made to the President and Congress for a Speedy Passage of the Law.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—"Pass the Tariff bill" is the word that is being passed about here just now with much greater urgency than has been observed at any time since Mr. Dingley introduced his bill at the beginning of the session. The anxiety on the part of business men to have it and the Congress out of the way is being hammered into Congress by letter and by message from day to day. The burden of the letters is that business is more and more hindered by continuing uncertainty and that it will be better to have the bill with most of its imperfections rather than longer postpone the day of prosperity, for which the country is yearning.

The President heard something of the desire for speedy action during his visit to Philadelphia, and it is asserted that it has strengthened his purpose to defer all other business in the hope that attention may be concentrated upon the Tariff bill so as to get it out of the way. Now that the sugar schedule is about to be taken up and may be under discussion before another day has passed, indications begin to be discovered that the opposition to that may not be as strong and well prepared as it promised to be. There is no doubt that the men who are opposed to the Aldrich sugar schedule are not fully prepared to analyze it.

Inquiry among the Republican Senators enables one to understand this, that while some of them would be glad to attack the schedule if they were familiar with it, none has taken the time and the trouble to prepare the answer to Mr. Aldrich that opponents of the schedule believe can be made. Fairbanks, Spooner, Burrows, and other Republican Senators who doubt the wisdom or justice of passing a schedule believed to have been made to give undue advantage to the Sugar Trust, are still unprepared to stand up as assailants of the work of the Finance Committee.

The Democrats have about admitted, in a statement they have authorized to be issued, that they will not have another schedule to offer. There does not appear to be any ground for expecting a new schedule from the Finance Committee. On every proposition for amendment of the bill there has been about ten majority for the Finance Committee, and the Republican leaders grow more confident as time passes that the majority, even for the sugar schedule, will be safe.

The friends of Cuba who look to the Congress for help to the insurgents from the Administration are now anxious to have the Tariff bill passed. They are helping the plan of the President by advising that the Tariff bill be hurried out of the way so that the Administration may feel free to develop a Cuban policy.

This leaves it to be inferred that something decisive is to be done as soon as the Tariff bill becomes a law. But that will not necessarily be so. Unless the President has spoken more directly than he is reported to have done, and is disposed to do more than the Secretary of State suggests, about the most that can be expected, after the tariff is out of the way, is that the Congress will be advised to pass the belligerency resolution and adjourn, as Secretary Sherman distinctly reasserts that intervention is not thought of, and as there can be no alternative between neutrality and intervention, it is declared by those who assume to know the President's intentions that he will go no further than approve the resolution recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents, and wait until the December session of the Congress before doing anything. Attention is to be directed to the tariff to the exclusion of all other subjects. Offices will not be filled unless it is absolutely necessary that they should be occupied by new men; foreign policies will be postponed, and all legislation will be deferred until the new revenue bill has become the law of the land.

WEBER AND HERBERT FIGHT.

The Little Manager and Tall Comedian Come to Blows in Martin's Restaurant.

The loiterers at Martin's restaurant, on Broadway, near West Fortieth Street, in the early hours of yesterday morning saw an interesting and surprising scuffle between Joseph Weber of Weber & Fields and Joseph W. Herbert, the comedian, which might have resulted disastrously if thoughtful friends had not interfered. The men had had a previous disagreement over the burlesque of "The Geezer," the words for which were written by Herbert and paid for at terms unsatisfactory to him. On Saturday night he added fuel to the flame of mutual rancor by sending down to the Weber & Fields Music Hall, 1,215 Broadway, for the orchestration of "Mr. New York, Esq.," which he says is his and Weber says is not. Of course, he did not get the music.

When, therefore, he found Mr. Weber discussing a bottle of wine in Martin's restaurant with Maurice Goodwin about 4 A. M. yesterday he was prepared to expostulate. He walked up to the table where Weber sat and addressed him.

"Go away, Herbert," said the little theatrical manager, "I don't want to have anything to do with you."

"Well, I want to talk business," was the answer.

"I don't come into a restaurant or saloon to talk business," said Weber. "I come in here to have some fun with my friends. My business hours are from 7 till 5, and if you want to talk business with me you can come down to our theatre then."

Herbert answered hotly, and Weber replied again in kind. A few more preliminaries followed, and then the actor, who was standing, suddenly gave Weber a hard blow on the chin, near the point of the jaw. The latter jumped up and hit back, and a tussle ensued in which Herbert's nose was somewhat rudely handled. Charles B. Ross, Mr. Martin, the proprietor; Henry Smith, Edward Hartshorne, and a number of others were in the room, and the men were quickly separated. As a parting shot, Herbert reached over, while they were being taken apart, according to Weber's story, and scratched the latter vigorously on the forehead and jaw. Mr. Weber's face bears eloquent testimony to his assertion.

Mr. Martin personally saw to Herbert's removal through the Broadway exit, while Weber was assisted to reach West Fortieth Street. The latter, who is only a little over five feet in height and slightly built, was still pugnaciously inclined, for he returned some time afterward and demanded to know of the proprietor where Herbert lived, adding that he was going to his assailant's house to continue the fight. He did not get the address. Mr. Herbert is about 5 feet 10 inches in height and weighs some 170 pounds, so that it might not be well with Mr. Weber if matters were pushed too far.

SAVED A BOY FROM DROWNING.

William Hensche Pulled George Miller from the East River.

George Miller, ten years old, of 1,080 First Avenue fell from the pier at the foot of East Sixty-first Street into the East River yesterday afternoon and narrowly escaped drowning. He was going down for the second time when William Hensche of 157 Dyckman Street, Brooklyn, plunged into the water and seized him.

After a struggle, in which the drowning boy almost pulled his rescuer to death with him, both managed to get ashore, comparatively little the worse for the experience.

Fell Asleep Fishing and Was Drowned

John Gorman, fifty-five years old, of 100 Morris Street, Jersey City, went fishing after dinner yesterday at the foot of Hudson Street. While sitting with his feet hanging over the edge of the dock, he fell asleep and dropped, with a cry, into the river. Boatmen and others rushed to rescue him, but he sank immediately and was drowned. His body was recovered. He leaves a wife and four children.

North Shore Limited—New York Central's morning train to Chicago. Leave Grand Central Station 10:00, arrive Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Chicago next morning at 9:00, by Michigan Central.—Adv.

HUNTING FOR MUSHROOMS

Party of Mycologists Make a Trip to Staten Island for the Growths.

PAY A VISIT TO A LAWN

There They Found Some Specimens and Then Came a Talk About Varieties—Haunted Ground that Had Plenty of Hungry Mosquitoes.

The New York Mycological Club indulged its mycological proclivities Saturday afternoon and went away on a grand mushroom excursion.

It looked in the beginning as if it would be anything but a grand excursion; in fact, as if the excursion, if there was one, would be confined to a few solitary individuals.

The trip was originally planned for Decoration Day, but, the elements being unpropitious, was deferred to Saturday or to the following pleasant Saturday, so the announcing postal cards from the club Secretary read. The scene of the mushroom hunt was to be in the vicinity of New Dorp, S. I., the party to take the boat from New York at 1:30, meet the bicycle riders who went earlier at the Black Horse Tavern, and from there start en route for the Haunted Woods.

The programme soundéd delightfully romantic, and appealed even to the most practical mycologist of the club. If it had not been for that uncertain note in the card of announcement and the equal uncertainty in the announcements of the clerk of the weather there would have been such an incursion of mycologists into Staten Island as would have made the Islanders turn out in wonder. As it was, it looked when it lacked only five minutes of time for the boat to start as if the mushrooms would be spared for another seven days.

"I could have hugged Miss Blank when I saw her coming," said the professional man of the party with fervor, in relating his experiences as the forerunner of the Mycological Club at the boat. "I had waited there twenty minutes, and only one man had made his appearance."

An Eccentric Looking Party.

It was rather hard with the boat at the dock, and not enough mycologists in sight to officer even a small society. But fortunately the professional man restrained his untimely mycological zeal, and the club, as a whole, will never know how very near it came to losing caste in the eyes of a fastidious, Staten Island-bound public.

The throes of the to be or not to be were settled then and there. A mycologist in a silk hat was hurried from his office by an enthusiastic wife, who made her appearance with him. More mycologists were found on the boat, and the excursion was to be.

It was, some people might have said, an eccentric-looking party that started from New Dorp for the Islands Woods.

There was a clergyman who had come on a bicycle and who gave no idea of a ministerial presence in his bicycle suit; there was the professional man, who was also in a bicycle suit, but who had left his wheel at home; two bona fide women cyclists in bona fide suits; several women in ordinary street-gowns, one young woman in pinned-up skirts and an attempt at outing dress in her high bicycle boots; the business man, who did not feel quite happy hunting mushrooms in a high silk hat, and, with some others, an ambitious young man in a bags, shopping bags, lunch baskets, pasteboard boxes, and one botany can, which is better for carrying the more woody varieties of fungi than the more perishable mushrooms.

Mushrooms Small and Great.

It was not a large party, but every one said it was a grand excursion, when the various specimens were exhibited at the close of the afternoon. They varied in size from tiny mushrooms not much larger than a black-headed pin, which a native said were toadstools and deadly poison, to great mushrooms found growing near tree trunks that would almost make a meal for one person, broiled.

The experienced mycologists of the club were among those members too sensitive to the appearance of the clouds to venture out, so if all the mushrooms gathered were not immediately and accurately classified there were reasons for it.

But the mushroom excursionists were not diffident about giving names, such as they were, to anything and everything gathered. It may be said right here that mycologists and fishermen have certain traits in common.

So, in giving the reporter a history of the specimens collected during the day, the self-instituted mycological club press representative made an exhaustive search, not through the specimens gathered, but through the pages of a valuable mycological text book.

"I think it would be well to say," he volunteered, "that we found a large quantity of fairy-ring mushrooms."

"But isn't it a little early for that variety of mushrooms?" ventured the reporter, doubtfully.

"Well, you can say that they were very early ones," answered the mycological press man, with confidence and a movement that was suspiciously like a wink.

"Wouldn't you call that a Coprinus?" interrupted a studious mycologist who was just then engaged in looking over specimens.

"No," was the answer; "I haven't seen a Coprinus to-day."

"And you might say," turning again to the reporter, "that we gathered a very large quantity of Coprinus. I know it is the season for them. You don't want to get in anything that doesn't grow at this time of the year."

An Embarrassing Problem.

"You are sure that the Coprinus grows on Staten Island?" asked the reporter again, doubtfully.

"Well, if it has never been known to before," was the triumphant answer, "then the Mycological Club has made a great discovery."

And there was no more information given after that, because it was too much work to hunt up the different seasons of the book mushrooms can be found in, and many of them were due to arrive the 1st of June.

The very first specimens gathered during the day, and the ones which appeared in greatest numbers, were on the lawn of a house not far from the New Dorp Station. The ingenuous Staten Islanders have evidently not yet learned that there is a Mycological Club in the town.

There were no fences, and not a sign to keep intruders off the grass, and before the astonished householders could say "Jack Robinson" the entire lawn was covered with hungry mycologists, greedily filling their baskets with the prizes.

This was the kind that the native later called a "deadly poison toadstool," and upon which remark the mycologists preened themselves greatly. If there is one thing they have learned in their recent studies, it is that the distinction made between mushroom and toadstool is a mark of ignorance. A mushroom is a toadstool as much as anything called by that name, and every toadstool may be a mushroom.

If those lawn specimens were really poison toadstools there are several mycologists who experimented with them raw, who know it now.

"The trouble is," said one of the experimenters, "if I should die from the effects I have eaten so many kinds to-day, I should never know which it was that killed me."

There is one thing the mycologists learned on the excursion, if nothing more, and that is why the haunted woods were so called. If there is another place on Staten Island so haunted with fierce, gigantic mosquitoes the mycological club members, who still bear scars of conflict, would like to know where it is.

WILLIE PEDRICK CONFESSES.

The Salem Boy Tells How He Shot His Friend at the Drawbridge.

SALEM, N. J., June 4.—Willie Pedrick, who is in prison here, charged with shooting Willie Headly last week, has confessed the facts to his mother and Detective Carney. The boys were about fifteen years of age. Headly was temporarily in charge of a drawbridge. Pedrick visited him, and a short time later Headly was found shot to death.

Pedrick asserted that a tramp entered the bridgetender's house and shot the boy. He has maintained he had nothing to do with the affair. He has now confessed that he shot the lad through accident. He said they procured the pistol to shoot at a mark, and while he was handling it before they went out, it went off and killed his friend.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Silvanus S. Riker.

Silvanus S. Riker died suddenly yesterday at his apartments at the Buckingham, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. About four years ago he had a stroke of paralysis from the effects of which he never fully recovered. He was apparently in ordinary health Friday, however, and attended to his business that day as usual. Mr. Riker was one of the eleven children of the late John Lawrence Riker, who lived on the old Riker homestead at Bowery Bay, L. I.

Although born in this city, Mr. Riker spent the early years of his life at the homestead. Later he removed to Washington, D. C., where he was President of the Washington and Georgetown Railway for several years. He returned to New York some years ago, and was a Director of the Third Avenue Street Railway Company, which office he filled to the time of his death. He was preparing to leave for his regular Summer trip, and had remained in the city only for the purpose of attending a meeting of the company on the 14th, intending to leave on the following day.

He was married to a daughter of the late Walter Bowne, but his wife died several years ago. There are no children. Three brothers survive, John L., Samuel, and William J. Riker. The remains were taken to the home of the latter, 15 East Fifty-fifth Street, last evening. The funeral will be held at 10:30 Wednesday morning, at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

James Gibson.

James Gibson of Salem, N. Y., died yesterday at his home, aged eighty years. For sixty years he had been a lawyer and one of the most prominent members of the bar in Northern New York. In 1850 he was elected Judge of Washington County, and served four years. He was elected in 1856 State Senator from the Twelfth District, then Washington and Rensselaer Counties, and served his term. For many years he was a member of the State Militia. In 1867 he was made Brigadier General of the Twelfth Brigade.

He became an Odd Fellow in 1845, and his connection with that order caused his defeat when he ran as the Whig candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court in 1846. In 1849 he was elected Grand Master of the Odd Fellows of the State of New York. He also was a Mason of distinction. He was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York in 1868, 1869, and 1870, and as Grand Master laid the cornerstone of the Masonic Temple in New York City in 1870. No other man ever was Grand Master of both the Odd Fellows and Masons of this State. In politics he was a Republican from the organization of that party until 1872, when he became a Liberal Republican and afterward a Democrat.

The funeral will be held from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in Salem, Wednesday. The burial will be conducted with Masonic ceremonies.

Ann S. Marshall.

Ann S. Marshall, widow of Robert Marshall, a well-known business man of New York nearly half a century ago, died at her home, 100 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, yesterday afternoon in the eighty-seventh year of her age. She was the owner of the old-fashioned building—one of the landmarks of the city—at Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street, which had been her home for many years.

For fifty-four years the Marshall family had been in possession of the house, which was known as the Clendennin Homestead. It was built as a country residence by the Clendennins early in the century, when they held a city residence at Bowling Green.

Mrs. Marshall was a native of Scotland, and came to America when a child. Robert Marshall, her husband, was for years a caterer at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. He retired from business forty years ago and died six years ago. Mrs. Marshall was a member of long standing of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, and its church work, and in the charities incidental to it. She leaves two daughters and eleven grandchildren.

Mrs. Virginia H. Pilsbury.

Mrs. Virginia Hendrickson Pilsbury, wife of Louis D. Pilsbury, Warden of the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, died yesterday at her residence on the Island. She was a member of Sorosis and had a very large acquaintance. Mr. Pilsbury has been Warden of the penitentiary many years and was formerly Superintendent of Prisons of the State of New York. Mrs. Pilsbury studied prison methods and was a very valuable helpmeet to her husband. She was troubled with a complication of ailments. She leaves behind her her husband and a daughter, Mrs. Ellsworth.

Mrs. Edgar S. Hicks.

Mrs. Edgar S. Hicks, wife of the President of the Brooklyn Warehouse and Dry Dock Company, died Saturday morning of apoplexy at her home, 62 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn. She was fifty years old, and had been an invalid for several years. Mrs. Hicks was a daughter of the late Daniel A. Robbins. A husband and a daughter survive her. Arrangements for the funeral have not been fully completed, but they will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. White of the First Presbyterian Church, in the absence of the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall.

LOOKING FOR A SOCIETY.

Swedes Fear They Have Been Cheated and Will Lose Their Money.

Thirty-four members of the Midnight Sun Assembly, No. 193, a Swedish secret society having headquarters at 1,071 Home Street, in the annexed district, are busily engaged in an effort to discover the present address of a Paternal Alliance, formerly of Baltimore.

If they are successful and the Alliance is honest and lives up to its contract, each of the thirty-four men mentioned will receive $700. Some of the members are already skeptical and are haunted with the belief that they will not get 700 cents.

The membership of the Midnight Sun Assembly is made up principally from the Swedish colony in the district. The President of the society, Eric Peterson, was approached seven years ago by a plausible gentleman, who claimed to represent the alliance, which had, or at least was supposed to have had, offices in Baltimore. The scheme, as unfolded to the members of the Swedish society, included the payment by each member of $35 a year.

At the end of seven years the subscriber was to receive $700, or, in case of the subscriber's death, his family was to receive $700.

Many of the members have been sending along their dues to the concern for the stipulated term of seven years, which expired a few days ago. The President of the society then wrote to the Baltimore house for the money. He has received word from Baltimore that no such firm exists there at present.

President Peterson and the other officers of the assembly are preparing to take legal steps to bring the company to terms if it can be found.

Crow's Nest Pass Railway.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 6.—Daniel Mann of this city and William Mackenzie of Toronto have secured from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company the contract for the building of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway from Lethbridge, Northwest Territory, to Robson, B. C., a distance of 300 miles. It is said the work will cost from $25,000 to $20,000 a mile.

Railroad Men and Matters.

At Chicago various lines are negotiating and planning in regard to the elevation of forty miles of tracks. This will cost about $12,000,000.

A. S. Dodge, Vice Chairman of the Southwestern Traffic Association, has been reappointed General Traffic Manager of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is about to build new passenger and freight

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
R. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that Three hundred and eighty-two (882) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows:

213	7995	14416	20953	32518	36659	42286
257	8081	14728	20958	32536	36744	42437
622	8150	14729	21038	32660	36794	42581
731	8808	14813	21620	32677	36857	43253
1122	8834	14826	21723	32680	37008	43326
1332	8935	14840	21871	32760	37111	43419
1491	8995	14846	21942	32722	37135	43843
1636	9068	14850	21975	32725	37276	44162
2122	9079	14855	28543	32764	37323	44222
2374	9135	14860	28584	32874	37350	44273
2404	9477	14880	28600	33019	37388	44310
2439	9592	14930	28626	33022	37440	45254
2521	9627	15370	28629	33174	37544	45265
2543	10186	15373	28664	33246	37549	45409
2751	10191	15393	28669	33328	37569	45465
2797	10290	15538	28755	33540	37580	45577
2825	10299	15824	28942	33560	37571	46854
2828	10327	15827	28944	33610	37681	46299
2896	10600	15874	28996	33722	37695	46449
2946	10689	15960	29058	33826	37721	46469
3039	10695	16183	29150	33997	37826	46718
3052	11209	16362	29352	34020	37846	46842
3058	11227	16373	29358	34038	37968	46843
3681	11263	16464	29410	34049	37913	47006
3923	11361	16484	29411	34089	37969	47045
4027	11372	16505	29605	34273	37993	47147
4164	11671	16552	29626	34457	38078	47194
4337	11699	16617	29665	34502	38593	47240
4858	11792	16644	29674	34543	38598	47271
4871	11930	16722	29686	34599	38647	47381
5067	12043	16760	29719	34600	38744	47332
5283	12204	16780	29803	34706	38724	47451
5345	12309	17042	29984	34709	38832	47457
5355	12442	17117	30028	34802	38852	47515
5467	12499	17150	30086	34804	39103	47555
5520	12510	17235	30091	34805	39202	47891
5576	12565	17447	30125	34873	39261	48019
5675	12715	17786	30257	34945	39327	48359
5720	12769	18158	30423	34951	39460	48786
5771	12841	18161	30431	35118	39751	49029
6105	12944	18697	30763	35119	39764	49722
6329	13008	18731	30769	35318	39768	49898
6367	13188	18822	30847	35349	39784	49963
6445	13517	18951	31038	35367	39942	50149
6636	13634	18975	31367	35398	39988	50172
6648	13708	19550	31475	35449	40022	50847
6666	13810	19645	31476	35550	41293	50949
6726	13835	19646	31643	35863	41675	50979
6989	13837	20381	31871	36144	41676	51132

All future interest on any of the bonds so designated ceases with coupons due July 1, 1897, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

NEW YORK, May 14th, 1897.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Three hundred and eighty-two (382) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

CHARLES E. HUMPHREYS,
With Central Trust Co. of New York.
R. L. HALL,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, June 1st, 1897.

TO HOLDERS OF GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. BONDS MATURING OCTOBER 1ST, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the present arrangement for extending the above Bonds until July 1, 1941, at 4½ Per Cent. without charge to the holders will terminate June 30, 1897.

Commencing July 1, 1897, and thereafter until further notice, the extension at 4½ per cent. will be made only on the payment by the holders of $30 per $1,000 bond.

Bondholders desiring to have Bonds extended can communicate with

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

3½% 100-Year Gold Bonds.

Holders of our Receipts for the above-mentioned bonds are hereby notified that these Bonds are now ready for delivery, and that we will deliver the same at our office on presentation and surrender of such Receipts, as stated therein.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania, June 7, 1897.

To the Stockholders of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.:

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company will be held in the offices of the Company, at its shops in East Pittsburgh, Pa., on Wednesday, June 23d, at 10 o'clock A.M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on the 14th day of June, 1897, at 3 o'clock P. M., and opened on the 24th day of June, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M. CHARLES A. TERRY, Secretary.

Eleventh Ward Bank.
New York, May 29, 1897.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the bank, Avenue D, corner of 10th St., on Wednesday, June 9, 1897. Poll open from 1 to 2 P. M. CHARLES E BROWN, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

Three (2) Debenture Bonds ($1,000 each) of the Manhattan Oil Company's, Nos. 37, 38, and 39, registered in name of the estate of A. B. Uline, with April 1st, 1897, and subsequent coupons attached. All persons are hereby cautioned against dealing in these bonds. Payment of coupons has been stopped. AMANDA M. ULINE, Executrix., care of Merchants' National Bank of Albany, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Is this week to provide a Cuban scare? Wall Street bears have scheduled one. It has seemed about their only hope. A little cheap politics would be a mighty windfall to speculators just now short of stocks.

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As to the short interest, it is big, and it is not comfortable. It is scattered all over the list, and in some quarters it is unwieldy. Much is heard of how all the little traders of the Street have gone long of the market and are trying to talk prices up; but, as a matter of fact, the little fellows are not by any means on one side. That was the case not so long ago, though—then all the small fry had crowded into the bear camp; had that not been so it would have been much more difficult to have started the advance which lately seems wholly to have changed the Wall Street countenance.

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Certain operators of consequence enough to be influential, if not dominant, were, till near the end of May, stalwart in their bearishness. Of the influences that induced them to a change of position none probably was of more consequence than the fact that there was so much company on the short side that quotations were affected thereby.

***

Has the defection of those operators very largely diminished the short interest? Naturally it would be expected to. But it has not—not naturally, at least.

The short interest in the stock market at present is not by any means confined to what is disclosed by the "loan crowd" on the Stock Exchange. Old-time rules for borrowing stocks are out of fashion. A short interest in Wall Street nowadays can better disguise itself than old-time uses of Exchange machinery ever permitted. Every Wall Street observer understands this. Thus it is that we have now a short interest far more consequential than any superficial scrutiny discloses.

One firm (rarely appearing as an open borrower of stocks on the Stock Exchange floor) is to-day short of over 100,000 shares of active stocks.

Another firm (similarly unknown in the Stock Exchange loan crowd) is borrowing over 60,000 shares of three Gould-Sage stocks.

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Toward the close of last week the market's buoyancy made some of the smaller shorts exceedingly nervous. Yet most of even the slim margin shorts are still uncovered. They hope vallantly for a Cuban scare—and if it doesn't happen along promptly there'll be distress.

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Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1⅞	Laclede Gas	1½
Am. Sug. Refs.	2½	Lake Shore	8¾
Ann Arbor pf.	1¼	Louis. & Nash.	2¼
Atch., T. & S. F.	1⅛	Met. Traction	2¾
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅞	Minn. & St. L.	1⅝
Brooklyn R. T.	1⅛	Mo. Pacific	1½
Can. Pacific	3⅛	N. J. Central	3½
Capital Traction	1⅛	N.Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1⅝
Ches. & Ohio	1½	N. Y., Sus. & W.	1
Chicago Gas	3⅜	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	2¼
Ch. & Northwest	3⅝	Nor. & West. pf.	1
Ch., R. I. & P.	1	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	1½
C., C. C. & St. L.	1	Pullman Car	1½
C., M. & St. P.	2¼	Reading	1½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Reading 1st pf.	2⅝
C., R. I. & P. pf.	4⅝	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Consol. Gas.	1⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Del. & Hudson	1¼	St. L. & Southw. pf.	1
Erie	1	Southern Railway	1
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Erie 2d pf.	4½	Tenn. C. & I.	8½
Gen. Electric	1	Wabash pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

D., L. & W.	1½	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Laclede Gas pf.	2¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	2½
Long Island	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

A., T. & S. F. gen.	2	Nor. & West. con.	1¼
A., T. & S. F. adj.	1⅝	Peo., D. & E. 1st	1
Brook. R. T. 5s	3	Reading gen. 4s	1⅜
Can. South. 1st	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st t.	2½
Central of N. J. gen.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d, class A	1⅜
C. of N. J. gen. reg.	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d, class C	1½
Central of Ga. 1st	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	1
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1	St. L. & S. F. t. r. 5s	2
Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st	4½	St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	1
Det. Gas Co. 5s	3	St. L. & S. F. t. r. 5s	2
Erie gen. lien	1⅜	S. Pa. of Cal. con. 5s	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	8½	Southern Ry. 5s	1½
Int. & G. Nor. 3d	1½	U. P., D. & G. 1st	2½
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	3	Wabash 1st	1¼
Kan. Pac. con. t. r.	1	Wabash 2d	1
Laclede Gas 1st	1	W. Union col. t. r. 5s	1
L. & W. B. con. asst.	2½	Wis. Central 1st t. r.	1¾
Mo., K. & E. 1st	1		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	2	Peo., D. & E. 1st ex div.	2
Balt. & Ohio 5s, 1925.	2		
Peo., D. & E. 2d t. r.	1		

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The following table gives the highest, lowest, and closing prices of the week, with the closing prices of the corresponding date last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Last. 6, '96.	Last June
American Cotton Oil	10½	10½	10½	
American Cotton Oil pf.	55¼	55	55½	54⅞
Am. Spirits Mfg.	10¾	9¾	10¾	
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	29½	27	29½	
Am. Sugar Refineries	124¼	118⅜	124¼	109
Am. Sugar Refineries pf.	105	104½	105	103⅜
American Tobacco	72½	71⅞	71⅞	64½
Ann Arbor	10½	10½	10½	
Ann Arbor pf.	28¾	27⅝	28¾	23½
Atch., T. & S. F.	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	23¾	22⅝	23¾	22
Baltimore & Ohio	10¼	9¾	10¼	9⅛
Brooklyn Gas	9¼	8¾	9	
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20½	20	20½	24¼
Brooklyn Union Gas	105⅛	104	105	
Buf., Roch. & P. pf.	55	55	55	
Canada Southern	49¼	48¾	48¾	49⅞
Canadian Pacific	60¾	59	60¾	
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅝	16¾	17⅛	15¾
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	80	77½	80	77⅜
Chicago Gas	87½	85½	87⅛	68⅛
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	78	76⅛	77⅝	76⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	134	134	134	127½
Chi. & Northwestern	111	107½	110⅝	105½
Chi. & Northwestern pf.	156	156	156	145⅜
Chi., Rock Island & P.	86¼	86¼	89	70½
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	25	21½	25	34
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	½	½	½	
Col. Fuel & Iron	17½	16	17½	27½
Col. & Hock. 1st & all in. pd.	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Col., H. V. & T.	2¼	2¼	2¼	16½
Consolidated Gas Co.	160½	158½	160½	165
Delaware & Hudson	106½	103¾	105	127½
Del., Lack. & Western	147¾	146¾	146¾	165
Denver & R. G. pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾	48
Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	6½	6½	6½	
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y.	117	117	117	
Erie	13¾	12⅝	13½	14½
Erie 1st pf.	32½	31¼	32½	34¼
Erie 2d pf.	30	29	30	
Evans. & Terre Haute	21	21	21	30
Flint & Pere Marq. pf.	34	34	34	
General Electric	31⅜	30⅝	31¾	33⅜
Green B., W. & St. P. deb. B.	1½	1½	1½	
Illinois Central	98	96⅜	97½	
Illinois Steel Co.	35	35	35	
Iowa Central	6½	6½	6½	8⅛
Lachede Gas	24½	22⅝	24½	23½
Laclede Gas pf.	81½	81½	81½	
Lake Erie & Western	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	18¼
Lake Erie & West. pf.	61	61	61	71
Lake Shore	169	168	169	159⅝
Long Island	41	41	41	77
Louisville & Nashville	48⅝	46⅛	48½	49⅝
Manhattan Beach	7	7	7	
Manhattan Con.	85⅝	84½	85⅝	105¼
Metropolitan Traction	110	107	109½	106¼
Minneapolis & St. Louis	19⅜	19	19⅜	17
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	48½	47⅜	48½	48
Minnesota Iron	47	47	47	69
Miss., Kan. & Texas	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	10⅜
Miss., Kan. & Texas pf.	29¾	28⅜	29½	24½
Missouri Pacific	16⅜	14¾	16⅝	23¾
Mobile & Ohio	21	18	20	25
National Lead Co.	27⅜	26½	27⅜	25½
Nat. Lead Co. pf.	94⅞	94¼	94⅞	98½
Nat. Linseed Oil	11	10½	10⅜	16
New Jersey Central	77½	72¾	77	106¼
New York Central	101	100	100⅞	96¾
N. Y., N. H. & H.	166	166	166	
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30⅛	28	30	31⅜
N. Y., S. & W.	7½	6⅞	7⅛	8½
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	22⅞	20⅜	22⅞	24
N. & W. pf.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
North American	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	5⅜
Northern Pacific pf.	15½	13	13¼	
Northern Pacific pf.	38	38⅛	38⅜	
Ontario & Western	14¼	14	14¼	14
O. S. L. & U. N.	16	16	16	
O. R. & N. pf.	49	47⅜	49	
O. S. L. when iss.	1	1	1	
Pacific Mail	27⅝	26⅜	27	25⅜
Peoria, Decatur & Evans.	¾	¾	¾	
P., C. C. & St. L.	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	
Pullman Pal. Car Co.	160½	159	160½	159
Quicksilver	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
Reading	20⅜	19¾	20⅜	
Reading 1st pf.	45	42⅝	44⅝	
Reading 2d pf.	26½	25⅜	26½	
St. L. & San Fran.	5½	5¼	5½	
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	40⅝	44	46⅛	
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	15⅝	15	15⅝	
St. Louis Southwestern	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	4¼
St. Louis Southw. pf.	9	8½	8⅞	10⅜
St. Paul & Omaha	59¼	57½	59	42¼
Silver Bullion certs.	60½	60½	60½	69
Southern Pacific	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	19½
Southern Railway	9¾	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞
Southern Railway pf.	28⅜	26¾	28½	28½
Standard R. & T.	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	
Tennessee Coal & Iron	22¼	18½	22¼	25⅝
Texas Pacific	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	7¾
Union Pacific	7¼	6⅞	7¼	7¼
Union Pacific, D. & G.	1¾	1½	1¾	8
United States Leather	7	6½	6½	8¼
United States Leather pf.	56½	55	56½	68¾
United States Rubber	12¾	10	11	21¼
United States Rubber pf.	61¼	55	58	82
Wabash	5¾	5¼	5⅝	4¾
Wabash pf.	14½	13⅜	14½	10⅞
Western Union Beef	5¾	5¾	5¾	
West. Union Telegraph	80⅝	78¾	79⅞	85¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie	1	½	1	9⅜
Wisconsin Central	1	1	1	

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was easy, with rates at 1¼ @1½ per cent., with the average of loans about 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, and 3 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent.; sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, four to six months to run, and 4@5 per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England lost £506,518 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 51.54, became 50.55 per cent. The bank's minimum rate of discount was unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 12,575,000f. gold and 1,375,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange closed steady, but very dull. Posted rates, $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.85⅝@$4.86 for sixty-day bills, $4.86⅞@$4.87 for demand, $4.87@ $4.87⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—70c premium. Boston—5c discount @par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; banks, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 6.—The principal feature on the Stock Exchange last week was the increased activity in American railway securities, started by German buying after realizations. The market is much stronger than before; and this seems to have infused new life into the general market, Grand Trunk being especially favored as the result of the excellent April statement.

South African mining shares are more quiet, but there has been no noteworthy fall.

A good deal of attention is given to West Australians, where the developments are promising.

A decided holiday feeling pervades the city, and the Stock Exchange is closed until Tuesday, when the settlement in mining shares will begin, to be followed on Wednesday by the general list.

There is always some difficulty in employing balances over the holidays, as the half per cent. rate for the week really averages from ½ to ¾. Last week discounts and money rates fluctuated from day to day. The very large applications for the new Japanese bonds caused some scarcity; but the lendings by the India Council since have made the market somewhat easier.

PUBLIC GAINING COURAGE.

In talking of the market for municipal bonds and the outlook for that class of securities, Mr. N. Wetmore Halsey of the bond house of N. W. Harris & Co. said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The market for city and county bonds, and, in fact, for all the classes of municipals and securities based on municipal franchises, is decidedly strong. Prices, however, have not quite reached the low interest basis which prevailed in 1889 on the choicest issues of municipal bonds adapted for savings bank and trustees' investments.

"Eastern cities, particularly those in New England, have been the largest borrowers this Spring. With true Yankee thrift, they have taken advantage of the low rates prevailing to make extended improvements as well as to refund maturing loans. Certain classes of city loans have not sold on quite as low an interest basis as they otherwise would except for the competition of some $6,000,000 of 3½ per cent. bonds known as Boston Terminals. These bonds met the requirements of the Massachusetts savings banks and have proved a very attractive investment for those institutions.

"There has been no change made by the Legislatures this Spring that has materially affected the scope of investments by savings institutions in municipal securities. The additions to the New York and Connecticut laws have been only minor ones.

"As has been often stated, the difficulty has been to get attractive securities to supply the demand from investors. Municipal bonds, which heretofore were regarded as so much more attractive to institutions than to private investors, have been taken quite liberally of late not only by trustees, but by a class of investors who have been looking for the safest forms of investment yielding assured incomes.

"Gains in deposits and in funds requiring permanent investment have been noticeable in the statements of insurance companies, savings banks, and trust companies, and the same applies to individual investors. But there has not been a corresponding increase in the needs of borrowing municipalities or corporations.

"The demand for the various issues of Government bonds has been particularly strong the past week, and there is apparently no desire to sell on the part of the general public. The strength has been shown especially in the new fours and in the old registered fours.

"With a very easy money market here and in Europe, with Government securities advancing here, and English consuls remaining strong, I see no reason why we should not continue to have a healthy demand for securities, with a gradual tendency from month to month toward the quasi-municipal or outside investments which have been somewhat neglected of late because of the general uncertainty in the business situation. The success of the most important railroads in refunding their maturing bonds on a 3½ per cent. basis shows the public's faith in the future of those properties, and this good opinion must reflect favorably upon other strong private corporations, not so well known, but which are entitled to a high degree of credit. This applies to conservative issues of gas and street railway bonds upon established properties.

"The public is not yet ready to take many chances or to engage in speculative undertakings, but certainly is gaining courage from day to day."

KIND AND NEIGHBORLY.

British capitalists are expecting a security market boom which will extend wildly into everything British. The bull enthusiasm which Wall Street has lately been experiencing is trivial beside what passes for commonplace at London. Here is an example of opinion from the conservative London Statist, with some incidental slaps at the outlook for American securities:

"Apart from the political situation, all the conditions favor higher prices. Money is extremely cheap; there is a disposition to buy anything that promises to give a moderate yield, even where the security is not first-class, and it is expected that a large portion of the exceptional profits that will be made by tradesmen and others through the jubilee festivities will find its way to the Stock Exchange for investment. Hence prices may attain to still higher figures even than the present abnormal level.

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"The only department," continues The Statist, "where prices may be considered relatively low is that for American railroads, but the conditions affecting these securities are at the present moment most adverse. It is true that there has this week been some disposition to buy, and that prices of American railroad securities have improved somewhat, but until intrinsic conditions justify investment, any advance in prices will be only temporary. Gold continues to leave the country; trade is extremely depressed; the railway companies are unable to make any arrangements between themselves to maintain rates, and everything is done as far as possible to stimulate competition between the lines."

The Statist continues:

"The American public evidently imagine that the lower railway rates become the better it is for trade, forgetting altogether that a defaulting American railroad means distrust on the part of investors, who, when they have once been hit, are chary of again placing money where there is risk of loss. Consequently, the attitude of the public toward the railroads causes distrust; and distrust brings bad trade and low prices, which far more than counterbalance the slight benefit which the shipper obtains from low railway rates. For there to be any great investment in American railroad undertakings the sentiment of American public opinion must greatly alter. The railroads must be permitted to make fair arrangements among themselves for the pooling of traffic, and they must be allowed to earn rates which will pay expenditure and give some return on the capital invested.

"It is hoped that Congress will pass a law permitting pooling, but there appear as yet no substantial grounds for supposing that the hope will be realized. Were there to be any distinct signs that American railroads will in the future receive fair treatment, and that they may be expected to earn their fixed charges and a fair dividend on their stock, there would immediately be a large amount of buying of American railroad securities. Indeed, the reason for the advance in prices that has occurred was chiefly owing to a decision given by the courts that the Inter-State Commerce Commission does not possess the right of fixing the maximum rates to be charged by the railroads. The decision, although important, has very little bearing upon the actual earnings of the railways. What is required is that the railways shall have the power of preventing their minimum rates falling to an unremunerative level. And beyond the adverse railway conditions preventing any marked increase of investment in the one great department where prices appear relatively low, there is the all-important currency question, which it is feared will have to be fought over again at the elections in 1900.

"The effect of the United States being still practically closed to new European capital, and the relatively few opportunities of fresh investment in other foreign countries, will be to confine investment to British securities, either of a railway or industrial character. In the event of the absence of political alarm, therefore, it appears probable that prices will be carried still higher, and that the yield to be obtained by capital will continue to steadily decline."

WAKING UP.

Wall Street hears that Lehigh Valley Railroad shares are to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange, preliminary to changes of consequence in the ownership of the property's control.

A NEGLECTED OPPORTUNITY.

That combination of financiers known to Wall Street as "the Bay State Gas people" for some mysterious reason allowed a golden opportunity to slip by them on Saturday. With a market in which any stock, even Bay State Gas, would have gone soaring upward if given just a bit of impetus at the start, and with an unexpected development favorable to the company, there was an excellent chance to start Bay State Gas on that upward course which has been predicted for so long—a chance, however, which was neglected.

For many weeks now Wall Street has had the tip to watch Bay State Gas, and to buy it on any sign of activity. For it has been the avowed intention of the company's managers to give the stock an upward twist of 10 points or more. And the rank and file of the Street have been keeping an eye on Bay State Gas, having considerable faith in the manipulative power of the Addicks-Standard Oil combination.

Consequently, when it was announced yesterday that Judge Dallas had refused a rehearing of the Braman receivership case, Wall Street looked anxiously for the first signs of the long-promised activity. But Wall Street was disappointed. Less than 900 shares were dealt in during the day, and the stock advanced but three-quarters of 1 per cent.

It was an opportunity which, for reasons of their own, the Bay State Gas people allowed to go by.

NOT CRUEL, BUT KIND.

The Stock Exchange (unintentionally, of course,) has done Wall Street bucket shops a tremendous favor—in kicking them out of a rising market, where probably most of them would have been wiped out.

This is the comment of a Stock Exchange member.

A BOSTON BULL ON ATCHISON.

"I think the following figures might be of interest to some of your readers," writes a Boston broker. "The gross earnings per mile on the Atchison system in April were about $392; on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, $371. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy was operated for 68½ per cent. of its gross earnings, and at that operating ratio there remained a balance for the stock, after deducting the month's proportion of charges, of $6,900. If the Atchison had been operated on the same principles, and at the same operating cost as the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, namely, 68½ per cent., there would remain, after deducting expenses and the month's proportion of rentals, taxes, interest on the mortgage bonds, and on the adjustment bonds, a balance of about $121,000 toward a dividend fund for the preferred stock. There is about $120,000,000 of this preferred stock, as against $85,000,000 of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

"You and I know that such a comparison as the foregoing does not force any inference to the relative detriment of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy stock, or to the relative advantage of Atchison preferred stock. Nevertheless, the comparison of possibilities is suggestive. For my own part, I believe that in the long run the policy pursued by the Atchison management, which I regard as equal in many points to that of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, will mean that the difference between Chicago, Burlington and Quincy stock and Atchison preferred stock will be narrowed tremendously."

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@60⅜c.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60c per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars, 47¼@49c.

Bar silver in London, 27 9-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $1,704,686, and the exports for the same period $18,240,604. The net exports, therefore, have been $16,535,918. The net exports for the same period in 1896 were $16,599,854, against net exports in 1895, $14,277,086; in 1894, $37,869,908, and in 1893, $56,022,612.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

*Exchanges week ending June 5	$517,557,007
*Balances week ending June 5	33,645,105
Exchanges week ending May 29	502,727,225
Balances week ending May 29	31,024,832
Exchanges week ending May 22	536,402,950
Balances week ending May 22	34,367,104
Exchanges week ending May 15	542,384,155
Balances week ending May 15	35,396,774
Exchanges week ending May 8	627,710,544
Balances week ending May 8	43,219,922
*Exchanges week ending May 1	492,572,286
*Balances week ending May 1	36,405,063

*Five days.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in reserve of $1,295,275. The banks now hold $45,320,825 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $4,400,000, an increase in specie of $331,770, a decrease in legal tenders of $213,200, an increase of deposits of $5,655,100, and a decrease in circulation of $67,000.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	June 5, '97.	May 29, '97.	June 6, '96.
Loans	$511,918,700	$507,509,700	$476,819,000
Specie	89,310,900	88,979,200	61,808,500
Legal tenders	101,323,700	101,536,900	80,972,800
Net deposits	581,255,100	575,600,000	497,180,000
Circulation	14,322,300	14,329,000	14,725,300

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	June 5, '97.	May 29, '97.	June 6, '96.
Specie	$89,310,900	$88,979,200	$61,808,500
Legal tenders	101,323,700	101,536,900	80,972,800
Total reserve	$190,634,600	$190,516,100	$142,781,300
Reserve required ag'st deposits	145,313,775	143,900,000	124,295,000
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$45,320,825	$46,616,100	$18,486,300

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$45,320,825	1892	$23,679,750
1896	18,486,300	1891	6,687,600
1895	39,687,975	1890	4,910,375
1894	76,918,250	1889	11,056,175
1893	20,987,500	1888	27,310,850

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Laura Porter the three-story brick dwelling 273 West Eighty-fourth Street, 16 by 50 by 82.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 518 West Fiftieth Street, south side, 275 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,085.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, Vyse Avenue, east side, 175 feet north of Freeman Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,805.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 70 lots in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, situated on Third Avenue, corner of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street; Brook Avenue, corner of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street; Southern Boulevard, Boston, Prospect, Union, Morris, and Ryer Avenues, Minford Place, One Hundred and Forty-ninth, One Hundred and Fiftieth, One Hundred and Fifty-first, One Hundred and Fifty-second, One Hundred and Seventieth, and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Streets.

CONFEDERATE DEAD HONORED.

Graves in Columbus, Ohio, Decorated by Union Veterans.

COLUMBUS, June 6.—The cemetery at Camp Chase, a western suburb of this city, where 2,260 Confederates are buried, was the scene yesterday of an unusual incident.

The graves of those who fell in battle or succumbed to the bad sanitation and short rations of the camp were decorated, with elaborate ceremony, by Union soldiers and their wives and daughters.

Preparations for this occasion were begun several weeks ago. There was an exhaustive programme, including addresses by Mayor Black, Judges D. F. Pugh and T. M. Bigger of the County Court, and Col. Bennett H. Young of Louisville. Columbus people contributed a liberal supply of flowers.

Most of the dead are unknown, being buried in trenches, only three stones indicating the names of those who lie in separate graves.

Orange to Rangeley on Horseback.

ORANGE, N. J., June 6.—Five well-known horsemen of East Orange are planning what they say will be the longest horseback ride that has ever started from a riding club. They have bought new Western horses, and will start the first week in July from the Orange Riding and Driving Club for the Rangeley Lakes, Me., making the trip both ways on horseback. In the party will be Walter D. Grand of the American Horse Exchange and his son, Gordon Grand; Charles Hathaway, President of the Riding Club; James Brooks Dill, Frank H. La Pierre, and Henry G. Atwater and his son.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Mortgages for Sale.

A large number of the best New York and Brooklyn mortgages constantly on hand.

$21,000,000 furnished to investors during the year 1896.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices { 146 Broadway, N. Y. / 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000

SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

New Buff Brick Houses, $4,000. Only $300 Cash Required.

All improvements; furnace in cellar; Miller Av., near Sutter Av.; streets paved and sewered; sidewalks flagged and curbed; two blocks from Van Sicien Av. Station, Kings County Elevated Road.

German American Improvement Company,

Van Sicien Av. and Eastern Parkway.

OFFICE OPEN SUNDAYS.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Seabright, Rumson-Road, Low-Moor

Monmouth Beach, Highlands, N. J.

Furnished Cottages To Let Season of 1897.

D. B. Keeler, Jr., 9 Pine St.

THE WYCHMERE COTTAGES.

Cape Cod; well furnished; careful sanitation; cool, breezy bluff, among pine forests; fine bathing. J., Harwichport, Mass.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, COUNTY of New York.—FRANZ POHR, plaintiff, against NICHOLAS A. McCOOL, Hyman Sonn, Henry Sonn, William A. Schmoll, William Rankin, Elizabeth Rankin, Patrick B. Hanlon, Margaret G. Hanlon, Peter Walls, Chas. Van Riper, Daniel W. Smith, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

—Dated April 29th, 1897.

HANSEN, ZINSSER & POWER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Post Office Address and Office, No. 38 Park Row, N. Y. City.

To Manly W. Smith, Patrick B. Hanlon, Margaret G. Hanlon, defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Frederick Smyth of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of May, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York.—Dated June 7th, 1897.

HANSEN, ZINSSER & POWER, Attys. for Plaintiff, 38 and P. O. Address 38 Park Row, New York City.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York, on the seventh day of May, 1897, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against SIDNY M. WINTRINGHAM, lately doing business at Nos. 35 and 37 Broad Street, in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber the assignee of the said SIDNY M. WINTRINGHAM, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Charles A. Clark, attorney for the said assignee, No. 34 Nassau Street, New York City, on or before the 28th day of July, 1897.—Dated New York, May 8th, 1897.

FRANK I. STOTT, Assignee.

CHARLES A. CLARK, Attorney for Assignee, No. 34 Nassau Street, New York City.

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CUBBERLEY, NELSON S.—In pursuance of an order made by the Honorable Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the City and County of New York, on the 3d day of June, 1897, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against NELSON S. CUBBERLEY, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Nelson S. Cubberley, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September, 1897.—Dated New York, June 5th, 1897.

LEWIS M. CHAPMAN, Assignee.

DAVID B. CAHN, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

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MEEK, CHANNING F.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at Special Term thereof, on the fifth day of May, 1897, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Channing F. Meek, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, on or before the 31st day of July, 1897, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Channing F. Meek, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, May 5th, 1897. WILBUR C. BROWN, Assignee. PARKER & AARON, Attorneys for Assignee, 15 Wall Street, New York City.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—Man and wife would like to take care of private house for Summer; five years' personal reference; 212 East 63d St., ground floor.

CARETAKER.—A widow desires care of private residence or apartments for Summer months or longer; references from previous employers. Sheran, 231 West 127th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a place for her chambermaid; can be seen Monday and Tuesday, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., at present employer's, 101 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork alone or as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. 216 West 60th st., care of Mrs. Ryan; second flight.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent young American woman; do chamberwork, sewing, assist other light duty; city or country; present employer can be seen. L., 530 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to procure competent seamstress and chambermaid; can assist at table; personal references. Call at 48 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place her chambermaid whom she can highly recommend; willing and obliging; present employer's, 57 East 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady going abroad would like to recommend her first-class chambermaid and waitress. 43 East 72d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By first-class chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 188 East 64th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an English Protestant young woman; city reference from last employer. Call two days, at 181 Waverley Place.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By neat colored girl as plain cook and laundress, or up-stairs work; personal reference. Monday and Tuesday, 100 Lexington Av., third floor.

COOK.—A lady closing her house for the Summer desires a situation for her Swedish cook; can be well recommended; personal reference. 11 East 63d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as cook and plain washer. Call at present employer's, 22 West 11th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; private family; best city reference; the country preferred. 248 Amsterdam Av., 2d flight up, back.

COOK, &c.—By Protestant girl as cook, washer, and ironer; city or country; best city reference. 1,880 3d Av., Ramey's bell.

COOK.—By New England woman; first class; wages $30. J. B., 239 East 86th St.

Companions

COMPANION.—By a refined English woman as useful companion or housekeeper, or position of trust; three years' reference from last employer. Capable, 21 Bible House, New York.

Day's Work

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress; best reference. S. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; city or country; latest skirts, waists, remodeling, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By managing housekeeper; experienced in charge of servants, marketing, catering for first-class family in city and country residence; A1 reference. Address by letter, Advertiser, 98 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By accomplished, refined young lady as housekeeper or charge of bachelor apartment. Miss Colwell, care of Mordaunt, 340 West 59th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do general housework; references. 1,701 3d Av., between 96th and 98th Sts.; third floor front.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take entire charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. L. Box 309 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By refined Protestant; willing to care for one child; city or country; good seamstress; highest reference. 243 East 33d St.

MAID.—By competent Swiss maid; good hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and sailor, with lady going to Europe; knows Continent thoroughly; good reference. G., 312 West 36th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent maid and seamstress; best city reference. 188 East 64th St., second bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a place for her laundress; can be seen Monday and Tuesday, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., at present employer's, 101 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as laundress in private family; best city reference. 119 East 33d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good laundress by the day or will take washing home; good reference. 250 West 33d St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady going abroad would like to recommend her first-class laundress. 43 East 72d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. 781 6th Av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress for the Summer; best city references. 27 East 72d St.

Nurses.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A lady desires a situation for a young woman as nurse and seamstress or as waitress and chambermaid. Call at present employer's Monday and Tuesday mornings, 116 East 20th St.

NURSE.—By a trained nurse of long experience as nurse in invalid or infant from birth; best of doctors' and patients' references. Nurse, 228 East 82d St.

NURSE.—By competent German nurse to take care of children; best reference. 602 East 83d St., care Mrs. Santo.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as parlormaid; willing and obliging; best city reference. 27 East 72d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Thoroughly competent to take entire charge of dining room; serve all courses; make salads, carve; best of reference; lady can be seen; country preferred. 231 East 34th St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—English; in private family; thoroughly competent; country preferred; splendid references from best city families. Nina, 152 East 32d St.

WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a place for her waitress; can be seen Monday and Tuesday, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., at present employer's, 101 East 39th St.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—A lady about leaving the city would like to place a very good waitress and parlormaid. Can be seen at 14 East 54th St.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant; thoroughly competent, neat, careful, economical, and respectful; excellent reference. P. B., 302 West 52d St., first flat.

WAITRESS, &c.—COOK, &c.—By two young girls, one as waitress and chambermaid, the other as cook and laundress; city or country; reference; no cards. 330 East 93d St., Cullen's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 301 East 47th St., middle bell.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to place a competent Protestant waitress, seven years' very best reference from present employer. 48 West 51st St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; personal references. 16 East 43d St.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By young lady; beginner; Remington and Caligraph operator; good reference. L. S., 116½ West 50th St.

UPSTAIRS' WORK.—By a young girl, thoroughly competent, for upstairs' work; city or country. 106 East 52d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent colored man as butler in private family; understands his business, and the care of silver; good reference from last place. T. A., Box 133 Times.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; thoroughly experienced; first-class city references; age, 30; 5 feet 11 inches tall; disengaged. D., care Reilly, 884 Lexington Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—Lady wishes situation for a first-class butler; young Swiss; sober; obliging; best recommendation. 18 East 66th St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; first-class city and Washington references; leaving through family going to Europe. Maskill, 247 East 52d St., for two days.

BUTLER and VALET.—By thoroughly trained English servant; personal references. G. L., 224 East 32d St.

BUTLER.—Single or with parlormaid; first-class references; present employers seen. M. Q., 215 East 36th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Swede; has first-class references from Newport and New York. 119 East 21st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent man; excellent references from good places in Europe; two years at Italian Embassy; highly recommended by well-known American family here. J. Nelson, 131 West 35th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Swiss man, 26, as butler or valet; neat, clean, and good worker; well recommended. F. W., care Wursch, 107 West 26th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; wife excellent cook or laundress; makes all soups, pastry, bread, biscuits, and ice cream; man thoroughly understands his business in every respect; strictly temperate, steady, reliable couple; highest city reference. Call or address I. B., 151 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—By middle-aged man; in city or country; willing to make himself generally useful; first-class reference from last employer; wages moderate. G. S., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; married; no children; country or city; four years' reference from last employer. J. M., 9 East 58th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes situation for thoroughly reliable and competent man, who has lived with him eight years. Call at 48 West 51st St., present employer's.

COACHMAN, &c.—By a German, young, married, as coachman on gentleman's place or as foreman in a stable. P. R., 429 East 76th St.

COACHMAN.—English; six years' good city references. F. M., 11 East 79th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Single; Protestant; understands care of fruit, flowers, vegetables, and lawn; best city references. S. B., Box 196 Times Office.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By thoroughly competent young man; has good city reference; will be highly recommended. E. J., Box 9, 1,242 Broadway.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—Has first-class reference. H. M. C., 1,242 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET.—A city gentleman will personally recommend first-class English valet, who has been with him last two years; would take care of invalid not mentally afflicted. B., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITRESSES, COOKS, houseworkers, laundresses, kitchenmaids; private families, hotels; city, country. Long Acre, 466 6th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser, intelligent, tactful, and energetic, to solicit advertising for a New York daily newspaper. I. B. W., Box 101 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 13 to 15 West 86th St., New York City. Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Catherine Aiken's Method of Concentrated Attention in Mind Training a special feature; also conversational French and German. *Home and Chaperonage for Special Students.*

"From Kindergarten to High School."

THE HELBURN SCHOOL.

35 West 90th Street.

A thoroughly graded, coeducational school; manual training; art and language. Reopens Oct. 5. Circulars on application

BERKELEY SCHOOL, 20 West 44th St.

Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 58th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers, 12 courses. $260 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

HOUGHTON SEMINARY, CLINTON, N. Y., for young women, provides best instruction in languages, music, elocution; cares for morals, manners, health. Colleges admit on certificate. 87th year. A. G. BENEDICT, A. M., Prin.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

CORBETT-FITZSIMMONS FIGHT WAS MADE by experts who advertise for new corporations. Interview. Address "FIGHT," Box 124 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

14 WEST 33D ST.—One handsome suite; private bath; single rooms; permanent or transient; references.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS FOR PLUMBING AND ELECTRIC WIRING.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required for the installation of the electric-wiring and fixtures and for the plumbing and drainage in Wards Nos. 13, 14, 18, 19, 21, and 22 of the male department, Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, New York, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 4:30 P. M. Monday, June 7, 1897, to HENRY E. HOWLAND, President of the Board of Managers of Manhattan State Hospital, No. 1 Madison Av., New York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open proposals.

Parties bidding on the electrical work must be persons or firms actually engaged in the electric-wiring business, and be able to refer to work of a similar character performed by them elsewhere.

Separate proposals will be received for each of the above works, and must be accompanied by bonds, as follows: Plumbing work, the bond of an approved surety company in the sum of $500; electric-wiring and fixtures, the bond of an approved surety company in the sum of $1,000, guaranteeing the faithful execution of the work if the offers are accepted.

Drawings and specifications may be seen and forms of proposals obtained at the office of I. G. PERRY, architect, in the Capitol, at Albany, N. Y., and at the office of the Board of Managers No. 1 Madison Av., New York City.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids as they may deem for the best interest of the State.

HENRY E. HOWLAND, President of the Board of Managers.

Notice to Contractors and Builders.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the necessary materials and performing the labor for erecting and finishing a building for waiting rooms, ambulance station, &c., on the pier at the foot of East 116th Street, New York City for the Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 4:30 P. M. Monday, June 7th, 1897, to Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open proposals.

The proposals include the whole work, and be accompanied by a bond of an approved surety company in the sum of $8,000.00, guaranteeing the faithful execution of the work, if the offer is accepted.

Drawings and specifications may be seen and proposals obtained at the office of I. G. Perry, Architect, in the Capitol, Albany, N. Y., and at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids as they deem for the best interests of the State.

HENRY E. HOWLAND, President, Board of Managers.

Fire Department, 157 East 67th Street, New York, June 3, 1897.

NOTICE.—Proposals are advertised for in the City Record, to be received until 10:30 A. M., 16th inst., for building an engine house in West 43d St.

LEGAL SALES.

THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—BENJAMIN M. FOWLER, J. G. Zachry, Elizabeth Garnett, and Henry P. Morgan, (the two last named being interveners,) complainants, against THE JARVIS-CONKLIN MORTGAGE TRUST COMPANY, defendant.—Pursuant to an order of the Court, duly made and filed in the above-entitled action on the 4th day of June, 1897, the undersigned, receivers of the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom at No. 59 Liberty Street, New York City, on Monday, the 14th day of June, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, (1) all the right of said receivers to collect, receive, or recover from any individuals, firms, or corporations owning mortgages guaranteed as to principal or interest by the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company, and to whom or to whose order dividends thereon have been paid by the said receivers, whatever surplus (to the extent of such dividend) has been or may hereafter be realized by the said creditors by reason of the fact that the amount for which hereafore paid them, added to the proceeds received by them from the collection or enforcement or realization of the mortgages or security thereunder held by them respectively, is or shall be in excess of the respective debts to them of the defendant corporation, as the amount of such debts was established by the allowance of the same as a claim upon which a dividend was paid; (2) All the right of said receivers to collect, receive, or recover whatever amounts may be due and payable from sundry individuals upon their unpaid subscriptions to the capital stock of the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company.

Lists of the guaranteed mortgages upon which dividends have been paid and of the outstanding claims upon stock subscriptions that are to be sold may be seen at the office of the receivers, No. 51 Wall Street, New York.

ROLAND R. CONKLIN, JOSEPH C. WILLETTS, Receivers.

Dated New York, June 4th, 1897.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Going to the Mountains?

Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure

AT MODERATE COST?

If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place; 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices; foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 207 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.

"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing halftone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.

J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

MIZZEN-TOP HOTEL,

QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.,

will open for the season June 19. A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL; two hours from New York by Harlem R. R.; 1,200 feet elevation. Post Office address and railroad station, Pawling, N.Y.

N. S. HOWE, Manager.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.

First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

Mononotto Inn Fisher's Island, N. Y. Opens June 15.

Seven miles seaward. Very accessible. For Booklets, &c., G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Penn.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES.

"Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway, ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 2 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

MANHANSET.

HOUSE & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y. (HOTEL REBUILT since fire, August, 1896.) Will open June 26th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

Manhattan Beach Hotel

Will open June 17.

Oriental Hotel

Will open June 24.

T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, LONG ISLAND.

DALE COTTAGES

Now open. Carlton and Summerfield Aves. Five minutes from station, opposite Hotel.

MANSION HOUSE, Roslyn, L. I.—Beautiful scenery, fine roads, excellent table, 20 miles from city.

Adirondacks.

STEVENS HOUSE,

Lake Placid, N. Y.

Heart of the Adirondack Mountains.

New Features, Golf Links, &c.

OPEN MAY 15TH TO OCT. 15TH.

J. A. & G. A. STEVENS, Owners and Proprietors.

ADIRONDACKS.

SAGAMORE HOTEL,

Long Lake, Hamilton Co., N. Y., will open season of 1897 July 1, under the old management, assisted by T. D. Sullivan. BUTLER & SULLIVAN, managers, Long Lake, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL

Catskill Mountains,

OPENS JUNE 26TH.

ELEVATION 2,900 FEET, CAPACITY 1,000 GUESTS.

Four Hours from New York.

Address or call on

W. H. PARKE, HOTEL WALDORF, N. Y. CITY.

Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays.

NEW JERSEY.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.

SOMERSET INN,

AND EIGHT COTTAGES.

Open May 1 to Nov. 1. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. ferry. A beautiful Summer resort. More attractive this season than ever. Altitude, 800 feet.

GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA

(Normandie, near Seabright, New Jersey,)

The best appointed Hotel near New York. Hotel opens Wednesday, June 9th, at special rates. Regular opening Wednesday, June 23d.

Open for inspection W. S. HEWES, Mgr. FERDINAND P. EARLE, Propr.

SEA VIEW HOUSE,

Atlantic Highlands, N. J., now open; special inducements for June; situated on water front; one minute from station; overlooking bay and ocean. A. POPE.

NEW ENGLAND.

LELAND'S OCEAN HOUSE

Newport, R. I. Opens June 26th.

Special Rates for July and the Season. Bathing, Yachting, Wheeling, Polo, Tennis. Seafood a specialty.

WARREN LELAND, Jr., M'g'r., Newport, R. I. New York Office at WINDSOR HOTEL.

"OCEAN HOUSE."—Leading hotel at York Beach, Me.; everything first-class. Send for descriptive circulars.

KINZLER'S HOTEL, Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I. Strictly first-class. A. F. KINZLER, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE KITTATINNY,

Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

Now open. The favorite Spring, Summer, and Autumn Resort. Largest and most attractively located hotel in the Delaware Valley. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

THE WISCASSET.

Open from May 15th to October 15th. Steam heat. Rooms en suite, with bath. Golf links. I. D. IVISON, Manager, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE DUNWELLEYN, WARBURTON AV., Yonkers-on-Hudson.—Accessible two railroads; first-class board for the Summer at reasonable rates.

AUCTION SALES.

Pall Mall.—The Carleton Hall Heirlooms—Pictures.—In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division: Mr. Justice Kekewich. 1894, C. No. 1,694.

MESSRS. FOSTER respectfully announce for SALE by AUCTION, under direction of Mr. Justice Kekewich, at the Gallery, 54, Pall-Mall, on Wednesday, the 16th June, and following day, at 1 o'clock precisely each day, the valuable collection of PICTURES formed by the late John Cowper, Esq., of Carleton Hall, Penrith, Cumberland, including a chef d'oeuvre by George Romney, life-size portraits of two beautiful children, believed to be the artist's daughters; also a number of early English, Dutch, and French pictures, including works ascribed to

Breughel	Pynaker,	Teniers,
De Heem,	Poelemburg,	Van Worrell,
De Loutherbourg,	Rembrandt,	Wilson,
Luny,	Ryckaert,	Zoffany,
Ostade,	Stephenoff,	and others.
Peters,		

Also a number of landscapes by Knox, and some water-color drawings.

May be viewed two days prior to the auction, when catalogues may be had.

Note.—The George Romney pictures will be on view 21 days before the sale, at 54 Pall-Mall.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO THE HIGH SCHOOLS will be examined as to the studies to be hereafter fixed, between June 15th and July 1st.

For the first-year class the examination will include: English grammar, English composition, arithmetic, geography, United States history, drawing, reading, and spelling; and the range of the examinations will be equivalent of the Grammar School Course.

For advanced classes in the high schools, candidates will be examined in the several studies of the high school curriculum, and assigned by the Principal to the class for which they are respectively fitted.

The studies in the various courses of the high schools include, among others, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, physics, chemistry, biology, English literature, general history; and the applicant for advanced standing should state his progress in the several studies in which he wishes to be examined.

The place where these examinations are to be held will be announced later.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS WILL BEGIN SEPTEMBER 20TH—for boys on 13th Street, for girls on 12th Street, and for both boys and girls on 158th Street and Third Ave. They will open, fully equipped, and with pupils for every class. Students may prepare for the best colleges in these schools; and in the several courses a thorough education may be obtained by students who cannot pursue their studies further.

JOHN JASPER, City Superintendent.

New York, June 2d, 1897.

BERKELEY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as receiver of the Berkeley Athletic Association, Limited, and requires

(1.) All persons indebted to said association to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to the undersigned on or before the first day of August, 1897, at his office, No. 52 Wall Street, New York City.

(2.) All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said association to deliver the same to the undersigned at the same place on or before said day.

(3.) All the creditors of said association to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the undersigned at the same place on or before said day.

(4.) All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of such association to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned at the same place on or before said day.—Dated June 2, 1897.

DAVID THOMSON, Receiver of the Berkeley Athletic Association, Limited. je7-1aw4wM

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier....9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Albany Evening Line

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M. Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 N. R., foot Franklin St., 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M.; 133d St., N. R., 9:30 A. M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with R. & A. R. R. at Hudson. Special train from Catskill to Cairo Sunday morning, May 30, at 6:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE.

All Traveling Expenses Included.

NEXT DEPARTURES:

"Germanic"	June 9	53 days	$760
"Etruria"	June 12	93 days	900
"Kaiser Wilhelm II."		52 days	350
"Kaiser Wilhelm II."		70 days	490
"St. Paul"	June 16	50 days	600
"Umbria"	June 26	85 days	770
"City of Rome"	July 3	30 days	220
"Lucania"	July 3	57 days	480
"Veendam"	July 6	57 days	415
"Servia"	July 6	43 days	350
"Germanic"	July 7

THE BARON DE HIRSCH FUND

The First Installment of this Princely Gift Has Been Received from the Baroness.

WAS A DRAFT FOR $400,000

Of This $150,000 Will Be Utilized in the New Trade School and $250,000 Will Be Used in Assisting New York's Needy.

Myer S. Isaacs, as President of the Board of Trustees of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, has received a draft for $400,000, from the Baroness de Hirsch, as the first advance on the donation of $1,000,000 recently made by the Baroness to assist the poor of New York City. Of the sum received, $150,000 will be utilized in the construction and maintenance of the enlarged Baron de Hirsch Trade School, to be erected within the near future on the east side. The remainder of the fund received will be employed in trying to better the condition of the needy of New York City in numerous ways.

A sub-committee of the Board of Trustees of the Baron de Hirsch Fund has the matter of the new Trade School under advisement, and expects to decide on a site for the building this week. Three sites have been suggested and inspected by the committee, and Mr. Isaacs states that all are above Fifty-ninth Street, on the east side. As soon as a decision is reached, contracts will be given out and work will proceed with diligence. The building contemplated to enlarge the work of the Baron de Hirsch Trade School is a five-story structure, with a frontage of 125 feet and a depth of 50 feet, the exterior solid and substantial in appearance, and the interior arranged as best adapted to the needs of a modern trade school.

Can Have 400 Pupils.

It is expected that 400 pupils can be accommodated in the new building without crowding. Applicants for admission must be Russian or Roumanian Jews, sixteen years old or more, and preference will be given to those who have been in this country but a short time. They will be taught English, arithmetic, and practical drawing, as basic studies, and instruction will also be given in plumbing, gasfitting, carpentry, wood turning, house and sign painting, and machine work. Differing from the ordinary manual training school, the aim will be rather to teach the individual pupil some trade to a fair degree of proficiency, than to impart general manual skill. It is the same idea as is being carried on in the Baron de Hirsch school under the direction of Superintendent J. Ernest G. Yalden. On the first floor of the proposed building will be a large hall, where lectures on technical subjects may be given, and the upper stories are to be fitted with workshops for the convenience of those studying the several trades taught.

The $250,000 part of the fund is to be devoted to more extensively promoting the work previously carried on by the Trustees of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, in assisting the poor of this city. Where it is necessary, Mr. Isaacs stated, the capital will be drawn on, but unless some large project is to be forwarded, the income from the fund will alone be used. As circumstances direct, the entire fund of $1,000,000 may be used up within a few years, or it may last a much longer time.

To Encourage Settlers in the Country.

Distinct entirely from the various charitable and benevolent institutions endowed in New York by the Baroness de Hirsch, the aim of the new project, as specified by the donor, is to lessen the congestion in the densely populated districts of this city. Within this general purpose, the charity will aid and encourage immigrants to settle in agricultural regions or in small manufacturing and mercantile towns.

Some of the first recipients of benefit from the fund will be the 300 families about to be unhoused by the creation of the small park between Hester Street and East Broadway. "Eventually we may build some tenements," said Mr. Isaacs, "as model homes, but that idea is not yet developed. Our efforts are now being directed toward helping the poor in the crowded sections to get into the country or to live in a way where they may be at least clean and comfortable. Our board plans to send these tenement-house dwellers into suburban towns and the smaller manufacturing cities of this country. Some 350 Hebrew families have already located on farms in New England. They do not go in a body to form colonies. We think it better they should move individually."

How the Money Is Furnished.

"Sometimes," said Mr. Isaacs, "we may give money outright to those who are deserving. Generally, the money is furnished as a loan, and the fund is protected by mortgages. If a poor man wishes to go into agriculture, we see that he is started in a suitable place. If he is a mechanic, we try to find work for him in some small manufacturing centre, and send him there. We have supplied many with work in the manufacturing towns of Connecticut and Massachusetts, a few have been placed in Pennsylvania towns, and some as far West as Indianapolis. Wherever a man can get a start and a prospect of advancing his condition, we try to provide for him."

The Trustees of the Baron de Hirsch Fund are Myer S. Isaacs, President; Jacob H. Schiff, Vice President; Julius Goldman, Honorary Secretary; Emanuel Lehman, Treasurer, and Henry Rice, J. H. Hoffman, William B. Hackenburg, Meyer Sulzberger, and A. S. Solomons, General Agent.

WOULD NOT WORK IN COURT.

Gambling Machine Taken as Evidence Proved Useless.

Frank Gardiano, an Italian, who keeps a saloon at 352 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, charged by Detective Grey of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station with a violation of the gambling law. Grey said he entered the saloon Saturday night, and bought a glass of beer. On the counter was a small slot machine, on the top of which was an inverted tumbler containing five dice. By dropping a penny in the slot and turning a crank, if the dice registered a certain number the player was entitled to cigars.

Grey dropped seven pennies into the machine, but got no cigars. He arrested Gardiano and took the box along with him for evidence. When the prisoner was brought before Magistrate Cornell the box was placed on the bench. The Magistrate had never seen one of the machines before, and gave it a careful examination. He took a penny out of his pocket, but could not get it into the slot. Some person had tampered with the machine, and, whether accidentally or maliciously, had plugged it. This was taken advantage of by the prisoner's counsel, who claimed there was no case against his client, as the machine did not work and never had worked.

Magistrate Cornell laughed and discharged Gardiano.

FUNERAL OF CHARLES B. BRUSH.

Many Mourners at the Services in the Central Presbyterian Church.

The funeral of Charles B. Brush, the well-known engineer, who died Thursday, took place yesterday afternoon, from the Central Presbyterian Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street. Mr. Brush had been an Elder in the church, and there was a very large attendance at the funeral. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, conducted the services, and pronounced a eulogy upon the character of Mr. Brush. The Rev. George Sanford Avery assisted in the services.

The widowed Mrs. Brush and her three children, with Mr. Brush's brothers, Seely, Clinton, and William Brush, and his brother-in-law, Charles W. Cooley, were among the mourners.

The pall bearers were Mayor Fagan of Hoboken, Myles Tierney, Col. C. A. Stevens, Walter F. Whittemore, Robert W. De Forest, John Thompson, John G. H. Meyers, and Prof. Stevenson.

The burial was at Greenwood.

BOY STRUCK BY A CABLE CAR.

Two of His Ribs Were Broken and He Suffered Internal Injuries Which May Have a Fatal Ending.

Albert Frank, the six-year-old son of Michael Frank, living at 104 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, was struck by a south-bound cable car yesterday afternoon while playing in the street near his home, and received two fractured ribs and internal injuries which may prove fatal. The little boy was with some playmates on the curb near the corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Lexington Avenue, and for some reason he started to run across the avenue. He did not see the car approaching from One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and the front end of the car struck him with such force as to hurl him some distance away.

Gripman Daniel J. [illegible] was in charge of the car and brought [illegible] stop as quickly as possible. With t[illegible]motor he hurried to the unconscious child and picked him up. Policeman Short of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station called an ambulance from Harlem Hospital, and Dr. Hubby responded. He saw the child was dangerously injured, and he had him at once removed to the hospital. The gripman was placed under arrest. At the station he was refused bail until the extent of the child's injuries are determined.

BOTH FELL OFF THE CAR.

Two Brothers Meet with a Singular Accident on Third Avenue.

Samuel Broder and his brother Sigmund of 273 Third Avenue attempted to board a Third Avenue car at Twentieth Street last evening. It was an open car, and as the men stood on the foot rail the conductor rang the bell for the car to proceed. As the car moved forward both men fell from the car to the roadway, Sigmund striking a pillar of the elevated railroad structure.

A patrolman saw the accident and ordered the gripman to stop the car. He arrested Matthew Regan of 179 East Sixteenth Street, the conductor. An ambulance took the brothers to Bellevue Hospital. They were suffering from severe contusions which were dressed at the hospital, and the men went home.

Badly Hurt by a Fall from a Car.

Daniel Nugent of 44½ Broome Street was seriously hurt on Saturday night by jumping from a south-bound cable car and falling against an elevated railway pillar at Forty-fourth Street and Third Avenue. He was taken to the Flower Hospital. The gripman and conductor were arrested and held to await the result of Nugent's injuries.

Fell from a Broadway Car.

Mrs. Louise Sullivan, who resides at 338 Seventh Avenue, fell from a Broadway cable car while in the act of alighting at Twenty-third Street at 10 o'clock last night. She sustained several cuts and bruises, but was able to proceed to her home unattended.

JACOB WORTH, POLITICIAN.

Sketch of the Republican Leader of Kings County and How He Entered Public Life.

Jacob Worth, the Republican leader of Kings County, aside from his political methods, is an unusually interesting personage. There are many sides to Mr. Worth's character not suspected by the public who know him by repute as a scheming and long-headed politician. Years ago, early in his career, Worth predicted his ultimate political success, and he has gone ahead confident that one day he would be a power in politics. But there are many things outside of politics which attract him and claim his attention. He is a lover of books for one thing, and despite his busy life has taken time to accumulate a more than respectable library of history, travel, and fiction, and what is more remarkable, perhaps, is well read in them, and possesses a mind stored with knowledge rare in a man supposed to be wholly devoted to politics.

He delights in pictures and bric-à-brac, and his house is well filled with articles of vertu, testifying to the refinement of his taste. He has found time during his thirty-six years of politics to do considerable traveling in this country, Mexico, and the South American Republics, and in that way has added largely to his valuable collection. He is often occupied at a picture or book sale when his political henchmen believe him formulating some scheme of political advancement.

Mr. Worth is quaint in his way and original in act and speech when among his friends. He is an entertaining companion and a rare raconteur. He keeps all the friends he makes and his word is as good as many men's bonds.

The way Mr. Worth came to get into politics is one of the most amusing episodes in his history. It was intended as a joke, perpetrated by Hugh McLaughlin, leader of the Kings County Democracy and the kingpin of the famous old Willoughby Street ring. In 1861 Worth, as he does now, lived in the Eastern District. He was a humble fish dealer then, while McLaughlin was already a politician of more than local importance.

In Worth's Assembly district the Democrats were supposed to have a walk-over. But the idea of putting up a man to run without an opponent was too tame for McLaughlin. They all knew Worth even then. He wasn't in politics, but he had made himself felt in various ways. Some one jokingly suggested Worth, and the schemers roared at the idea. Naturally they thought Worth would want some compensation for being made a fool of, and McLaughlin suggested they give him $100 to consent to run. Worth consented. The idea of going into politics opened up a new field of ambition.

"Give him the money," McLaughlin is reported to have said at the time, "and let him have a good time on it. We must have this election regular."

Worth took the money without hesitation, and used it for a systematic canvass for the Assembly on the regular Republican ticket. Night and day he worked. He was elected by a majority of less than one hundred. McLaughlin and his crowd were dumfounded, cried fraud, and when that did not work they sent for Mr. Worth and put the situation squarely before him.

"See here, Worth," said one of McLaughlin's lieutenants, "you've got to resign. We only put you up as a joke."

Worth vigorously declined, and he served his term in the Legislature. At its expiration the war broke out, and for the next three years he served alternately as a soldier and sailor. It is known to but few that when he returned to Brooklyn he bore the title of a Captain of Volunteers. But military titles had no attraction for him. He re-entered politics with the same vigor he had shown in his campaign against the McLaughlin forces and found it easier sailing. The complexion of the district had changed, and he was elected and re-elected to the House and to the Senate. Many stories are told of his Senatorial career, and his vigorous methods are remembered with pain by more than one of his colleagues in Albany.

His political career from the Senatorial days is tolerably familiar. He has always been a politician, and no man in Kings County can remember that he has ever had any other business. Worth does not believe in work. He says so himself.

"I never did any since 1861," he explained once, "and I don't believe I ever will. A man of brains does not have to work, in the accepted workaday sense."

Yet with all the political trickery that has ever been charged against the wily old politician, no question has ever been raised that his administration of the City Works Department of Brooklyn or other city offices he has held was anything but conscientious and careful.

A lovable characteristic of Mr. Worth is his extreme fondness of children. To see a parcel of children dancing around on the sidewalk to the tune of a hand organ delights him, and out along the South Long Island coast, at Rockaway, where he frequently spends the hot months, his name among the children he meets there is a synonym for royal good fellowship. One of the sights of Rockaway is to see his tall form seated in an immense coach, surrounded by a bevy of laughing, shouting children, taking a long ride through the country or to some lake or pond for an outing. Then the old leader forgets politics and abandons himself to the children.

Altoona Clothing Store Burned Out.

ALTOONA, Penn., June 6.—Fire was discovered in the New York Clothing Company's store early this morning, and before it was extinguished all the stock was badly damaged by fire and water. The fire was without doubt of incendiary origin. Manager Louis J. Greenberg says there was $20,000 worth of goods in the store. The stock was insured. The building, which is owned by Postmaster Wilson, was not badly damaged.

CROWDS AT THE AQUARIUM

Nearly Twenty-five Thousand Persons Attracted to the Tank of the White Whales.

ATTENDANCE RECORD BROKEN

Visitors Came so Fast the Gatekeeper with His Automatic Counter Could Not Register Them—The Big Mammals Apparently Enjoying Captivity.

The white whales at the Aquarium proved to be an attraction greater than any display which there has been heretofore at the Aquarium. The attendance yesterday was far in excess of that of any day since the place was opened in December last. On March 21 there were 17,372, and that remained the record till yesterday.

The doors were opened, as usual, at 10 A. M. From then till 2 P. M. 8,000 persons had passed in, and were recorded by an attendant with an automatic counter. Then began the rush. During the next hour and a half there were 10,144 visitors, and from then—3:30 P. M.—to 4 P. M., the hour of closing, 3,312 were recorded, or more than 100 a minute. At one time during the afternoon the crowds entered in such numbers that the counter could not work his hand-punch fast enough to count them, and hundreds were missed. It was estimated that at one time there were 1,000 who passed in in six minues.

The total number registered was 21,456. The total number of visitors, including those who could not be counted, was estimated at 25,000.

That was thought to be a pretty good day's work for the white whales. They, however, did not seem to weary of the levee attendant on their arrival, but took the attentions bestowed upon them good naturedly. They had quite recovered from the fatigue of their long railroad journey from Rivieri Ouelle at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, and had apparently enjoyed Aquarium fare. About twenty-five pounds of live eels had been thrown into their tank on Saturday night, and none of them was in sight yesterday.

John Denyse, who has the care of the occupants of all the salt-water tanks, spent yesterday down on the Jersey shore arranging for a supply of the eels. Some difficulty has been experienced in getting them alive in sufficient quantities to stock the larders of the white whales.

The sightseers kept a ring four deep about the whale tank all the afternoon. They seemed fascinated with the big cetaceans, and exclamations of wonder accompanied each blow of the mammals. It was a much healthier blow than that indulged in on Saturday, and made a hiss, and sometimes almost a report, with now and then a spout when they exhaled beneath the surface of the water. They were much livelier and more frisky than on Saturday, and this was taken as an indication that they were in thoroughly good shape.

The three West Indian seals recently captured are expected any day. They will probably be assigned to the pool now occupied by the two-hundred-and-ten-pound green turtle, and which has a landing at one end. It is not thought they will get along well with Nellie, the harbor seal, from Portland, Me., who is now the oldest boarder at the Aquarium.

The turtles will be placed in one of the other pools. The two soft-shall turtles received from the Savannah River, a few days ago, have not yet been placed on exhibition. They are each about fourteen inches across the shell.

In the course of another week some specimens of Bermuda shellfish will be expected, as the first outcome of the biological expedition of which Dr. Bean, the Superintendent of the Aquarium, is a member.

SUNDAY AT CONEY ISLAND.

More than 40,000 Visitors, Attracted by the Fine Weather, Enjoyed the Entertainment Offered.

Whatever changes the Raines law amendments have made in the conduct of affairs at Coney Island were not apparent on the surface yesterday. To the casual visitor it was the same old Coney Island; the same saloons and hotels; the same games and devices; the same restaurants and concert halls, and the same refreshments and performers.

The era of reform threatened at the opening of the present season only threatened. The skirts of the concert hall singers, lengthened at the request or command of the new Police Captain (Collins) four weeks ago, have shrunk to their normal proportions. Their voices show no signs of improvement, and the conservative visitor who objects to radical measures, even of reform, will find nothing to complain of. There might, perhaps, be more beer and less froth in the glasses of beer dispensed, but that, of course, is a mere matter of the dealer's conscience.

And withal, despite the apparent sameness, it was a different Coney Island. There was no rowdyness. Uniformed police patrolled the streets—the Bowery equally with Surf Avenue—and women and children were safe from insult or interference, no matter where they went. The concert halls stood open, but no "bouncer" stood at the doors to pull the unwilling or unwary in. There was no open gambling, and the constant importuning to "try yer luck at this," &c., that formerly made a visit to the place a condition of martydom was lacking.

The fine weather had attracted great crowds from every section of New York and Brooklyn. The Nassau roads, the Brooklyn Elevated direct from the Bridge, the Brooklyn City, the Smith Street line, and the Sea Beach Railroad each carried its quota of the 40,000 and more men, women, and children who thronged every street, filled the hearts of the refreshment and amusement caterers with delight, and disported themselves on the white firm sand. Ferris wheels, merry-go-rounds, water chutes, and other forms of diversion were well patronized, while the bathing masters looked on complacently, knowing that their day is coming. It was too cool for the water yesterday, and although a few hardy men and three women tried the swimming just after noon, their example was not followed, and they did not seem to have enjoyed the experiment.

A fair-sized proportion of the visitors were in bicycle costume. Capt. Collins estimated that at least 10,000 riders entered his domain by the Boulevard and parkways. No accidents of any moment were reported, and beyond attending to one or two men who had partaken too freely of intoxicants and restoring some twenty-five or thirty lost children to their worrying parents, the police had little or nothing to do.

IT WAS A SECRET MARRIAGE.

Commissioner Shields's Daughter Became Mrs. Litchfield April 29.

Helen Shields, the second daughter of United States Commissioner Shields and George A. Litchfield of Brooklyn were privately married April 29 last by the Rev. Charles Herald, pastor of the People's Church, at his residence, 255 Decatur Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Litchfield is thirty-five years of age, lives at 135 Schermerhorn Street, and is said to be wealthy. Mrs. Litchfield is twenty-four.

Nothing was known of the marriage until last Saturday, when it was announced by Mr. and Mrs. Litchfield, much to the surprise of their friends, who never dreamed that their courtship would have such a sudden ending.

Just when the bride and groom sought the usual parental forgiveness is not told, but that it was speedily secured has evidence in the demeanor of Commissioner and Mrs. Shields, who seemed last evening to be well satisfied.

Alleghania Lodge Monument.

The dedication ceremonies of the monument erected for Alleghania Lodge, No. 108, Knights of Pythias, took place yesterday afternoon at Evergreen Cemetery. The presentation was made by the Chairman of the committee, George H. Prescott, and the address of acceptance by John C. Ammon. The programme of ceremonies included the story of the monument fund by T. R. Hicks and addresses by D. J. Auchmoody and H. C. Kanski, Jr., and an oration by Frank J. Martin.

Take advantage of your spare time now; may not have time to spare next month.

Select your suit. We'll alter it; lay it aside two or three weeks; you pay for it when you take it.

Best ones $18 to $28; good ones as low as $12; for young men $10; for bicycling $8.

Plenty of straw hats; but not a word more till the weather puts us in better humor.

$1.90, $2.90 and $3.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

SECOND BATTERY IN CAMP

Artillery Manœuvres at Van Cortlandt Park Viewed Yesterday by Ten Thousand Visitors.

REVIEWED BY GEN. CARROLL

An Interesting and Successful Drill Attended by Many Military Men—Annual Inspection by Gen. Hoffman Fixed for To-day.

The review and drill of the Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., which went into camp at Van Cortlandt Park Saturday evening, attracted about 10,000 visitors to the park parade ground yesterday. The battery will have its annual inspection drill to-day at 10:30 o'clock by Brig. Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Inspector General of the National Guard of the State. The drill of yesterday was a much less ceremonious affair, for the men were in fatigue uniform; but it aroused admiring interest among the many spectators.

The reviewing officer was Gen. Howard Carroll, Chief of Artillery, and the camp is called Camp Howard Carroll. Capt. David Wilson, in command of the battery, expresses satisfaction with the way his men acquitted themselves.

The battery left the armory, at Thirty-third Street and Park Avenue, at 12:30 P. M. Saturday, and reached camp about 6 o'clock. There were seventy-eight men in line—every man on the roll but one—and five officers, besides the Captain. Four 3.2-inch guns made up the artillery equipment of the battery.

The review and drill were rather elaborate, and the commands were carried out with precision, especially in the matter of firing. Gen. Carroll, as reviewing officer, was attended by a staff consisting of Col. W. Cary Sanger, Assistant Chief of Artillery, and First Lieut. Brugman and Lieut. Koehler of the battery. The regular drill was followed by movements in columns of sections, movements in columns of platoons, going to battery from columns of platoons, and firing by piece, by section, and by volley. The battery then went into echelon formations, in which the guns are retired one after another. A wheel was then executed, in which the outer sections galloped around their circuit, each section lessening in speed in proportion to its nearness to the pivot.

State Senator Charles L. Guy, an old member of the Second Battery, was one of the visitors to the camp yesterday, having with him his two little daughters. Brig. Gen. Hoffman, Col. Camp, formerly of the Twenty-second Regiment; Major Lorigan and Capt. Conkling of the Ninth Regiment, Capt. Walten and Capt. Whittle of the Seventh, Major Burns of the Twelfth, and Capt. Schneider of the Eleventh Separate Company of Mount Vernon were some of the military men noticed at Capt. Wilson's headquarters.

The Old Guard Band was engaged in discoursing music a great part of the day. Late in the afternoon the musicians installed themselves within the circle formed by the brown tents of the encampment and rendered some familiar airs, evidently for the especial pleasure of the battery's military guests. They were surrounded by a crowd of auditors, who, however, were kept at a respectful distance by two mounted park policemen.

The battery is to break camp this afternoon, following inspection. Their regular annual encampment at Peekskill will begin July 24, continuing for one week.

ZINC IN GOLD COINS.

Its Presence Causes the Remelting of a Large Amount of Money in the Mint.

The tests of gold bullion and coins which are made at the Government assay offices occasionally disclose deviations from the standard of fineness which necessitate the remelting and recoining of considerable amounts of money. In one instance a lot of $125,000 in half eagles was remelted because there was a variation in fineness from .899 to .903. This variation was first discovered in two half eagles which came from the New Orleans Mint. The issue of these New Orleans coins was stopped and an investigation was made under the direction of Cabell Whitehead, the assayer to the Mint Bureau.

Upon tracing the history of the bullion used to make these half eagles back to its first appearance at the Government mints, it was ascertained that the bars sent to New Orleans and to the Philadelphia Mint were made several years ago in the New York Assay Office from foreign coin, chiefly Spanish. The facts seemed to indicate the presence of some unusual element in this bullion, which only a complete analysis would reveal. Such an analysis was made in two different mints, and the presence of zinc, nickel, and cobalt was disclosed. The trouble experienced in the New Orleans coinage was attributed almost entirely to the zinc.

No less than ten different metals ordinarily enter into the composition of gold bullion. These metals are gold, silver, copper, iron, platinum, lead, bismuth, arsenic, antimony, and tin. Of the five last-named metals there is barely a trace.

The presence of zinc, nickel, and cobalt is unusual in gold bullion. When they were found in the New Orleans half eagles, the fact was recalled that the Spanish gold from which those eagles were coined had not been refined in this country, the natural supposition being that it was suitable for coinage. The mint at Philadelphia, which had been working on this same Spanish bullion, had an unusual number of melts condemned as "not mixed." It took several months to remedy the difficulty.

Hoboken Welcomes the Trolley Car.

The residents of Hoboken yesterday hailed with much delight the trolley cars which were run for the first time on the Washington Street line. They replaced the horse cars which have been in use for many years. The only horse car line now in operation in Hudson County is the Grove Street line, which runs between Hoboken and Jersey City.

Roger Keep of Lockport a Suicide.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., June 6.—Roger Keep, thirty years old, member of one of the wealthiest families in Niagara County, committed suicide at his home in this city this morning, shooting himself. Keep was a sufferer from nervous prostration and inability to sleep. It is believed that he killed himself while temporarily insane.

Summer Sale

OF

LADIES' UNDERWEAR, DRESSING SACQUES, SILK SKIRTS AND SHIRT WAISTS,

Commences To-day, June 7th.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.
Broadway and 11th St.

O'BEIRNE LAUDS IRISHMEN.

The Commissioner of Charities Lectures on Their Achievements in American History.

Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Commissioner of Charities, delivered a lecture on "Ireland in America's Struggles," under the auspices of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul for the benefit of the Catholic Boys' Association, at the Grand Central Palace last evening. The hall was filled with a very enthusiastic audience. Mayor Strong presided, and introduced the speaker. Bishop Farley and Archbishop Corrigan also made short speeches.

The officers of the two societies were seated on the platform, together with the speakers, and Father McKinnon of St. Lawrence Church, Father Healy, Dr. Brann, and other prominent priests and laymen.

Gen. O'Beirne began with the arrival of the first Irishmen in this country, driven from their home by the persecutions of Oliver Cromwell.

He said the Irish showed their patriotism and love of liberty in the first struggle of the colonies against England. He took up each colony separately, and gave a brief account of the achievements of the Irish in its history and their connection with emancipation. He mentioned the names of scores of distinguished statesmen and warriors in American history who are Irishmen, or of Irish descent, whose patriotism, bravery, and devotion have won for them National honors.

Almost every sentence was received with enthusiastic applause by the audience.

WILLIS AVENUE BRIDGE.

Work on the Sixth Structure Across the Harlem to Begin Soon—It Will Cost About $2,000,000.

Work on the new Willis Avenue bridge, the sixth to be constructed across the Harlem River by the City, will be started in a few weeks. The structure is to cost about $2,000,000, and will be nearly half a mile long, connecting First Avenue on the South side of the river, with Willis Avenue on the north.

Nearly three years ago a preliminary appropriation was made for the purpose of making surveys and acquiring title to the property necessary for the approaches to the bridge. The Commissioners of Appraisal expected to have trouble with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, as the north side approach will have to be built over their freight yards, but the railroad company has offered to grant the city free access to their property if the city will agree not to open Willis Avenue South of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street. Commissioner Haffen and Controller Fitch are considering the advisability of making such an agreement. As soon as this matter is settled the actual work on the bridge will begin. It is to be built under the direction of the Department of Public Works, upon plans adopted about two years ago.

The new bridge will begin at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and First Avenue, on the Harlem side, and run including approaches to Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, on the north side, a total length of 2,600 feet. The river will be crossed by two spans and a draw, the draw being near the Harlem bank. The southern approach, starting from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, will run along the line of First Avenue to a point a little beyond One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, where the first span will begin. It will be of solid granite with a grade of only 3.81 feet in 100.

The first span will follow the line of First Avenue as far as the pier head line, which is at this point midway between One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Streets. This first span is to be 240 feet long. Here at the Harlem pier-head line will begin the draw, 300 feet long, which, however, instead of continuing in line with the first span will run across the river diagonally, forming an obtuse angle with the Harlem approach, and pointing easterly toward the junction of Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street. The span on the north side, 240 feet long, will carry the north end of the bulk-head, and from there will run the northern approach terminating at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Willis Avenue.

The bridge proper will be supported by three granite piers besides the large pivot pier for the draw. The north side approach, which will be built of stone and granite, will run above the yards of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and will pass about sixteen feet above the tracks of the Suburban Road.

The draw will be 26 feet above high-water mark and 70 feet wide. Forty-two feet of this will be taken up with a roadway, and on either side there will be a walk for foot passengers nine feet wide. On the approaches these walks will be thirteen feet wide. It is estimated that the bridge will cost $1,683,000, and the cost of the land and approaches will bring the total to about $2,000,000. This bridge when completed will greatly relieve the enormous amount of traffic that passes over the Third Avenue Bridge.

THE ICE MAN'S GRIEVANCE.

Bicycle Riders Bother Him—Likes Rain Because It Keeps Them Indoors.

"It looks like rain," said the housewife to the ice man a few mornings ago.

"Yes, it does, and I hope that it will pour all day," responded the ice man with hearty emphasis.

"Why, is rain needed in the country?" asked the housewife, surprised at the man's earnestness. Rattling his ice tongs viciously the brawny ice man replied: "I don't know about them needing rain in the country, ma'am, but I know that I need it, to keep the bicycle folks out of the roads. Them that rides wheels is all the time getting in my way so that it keeps me back two hours every day in my deliveries. It wouldn't be so bad if the bicycles could be kept on one side of the road or in the middle of it, but they go all over and take no pains to keep out of our way, so we have to keep out of theirs.

"An' it ain't me alone that finds fault," continued the ice man. "It's the same way with the milkman, the brewery man, and every other man that drives a route. We can all get through our work from an hour to two hours earlier when there are no wheelmen about. That's why we like to have it rain."

Charles Evelyn Buried.

Charles Evelyn of 85 Grand Street, Williamsburg, one of the pioneers of the Eastern District of Brooklyn and a veteran of the war, was buried yesterday afternoon. Funeral services were held at the Grand Street house. Daklin Post No. 206, G. A. R., attended in a body. The burial was in Lutheran Cemetery.

Two 24-hour limited trains each way, every day in the year, between New York and Chicago, via New York Central and its Michigan Central and Lake Shore connections.—Adv.

RAINES LAW CLUBS OPEN

No Change in the Situation—Police Powerless and Liquor as Plentiful as Ever.

FORTY-TWO ARRESTS MADE

The Police Commissioners, However, Have Compiled a Full List of All the Bogus Hotels and Clubs, and Will Make a Test Case.

If the police and special agents have made any headway in their fight against the fake hotels and the fake clubs, there were no signs of their success to be found yesterday. The places that were opened when the amendments to the Raines law made their existence possible by putting control of them beyond the power of the police were still open. The legitimate dealers who always conformed to the law are still conforming to it, and the others are—carrying on just as they have carried on since the efficacy of the club charter was first discovered.

The Gramercy and Shenandoah Clubs, otherwise Corey's Haymarket and the Bijou, both in the heart of the Tenderloin district and within half a block of Capt. Chapman's famous headquarters, in West Thirtieth Street, were crowded all Saturday night and until past 7 o'clock yesterday morning with the usual attendance of men and women members; the Plymouth Social and Dramatic Club—the Broadway Garden—closed at 9 A. M., to reopen at 6 P. M., and the other well-known "clubs" of the district, with the exception of the Young Men's Cosmopolitan—"Silver Dollar" Smith's and Corey's place—made similar announcement. Smith's place never closed, and Corey, by special agreement, did not open last night. The Adriel, in Third Avenue, has been shut up. The police raided it a couple of times and arrested the waiters and proprietors twice, but it was not the police who closed it. It was the brewers who had paid for the liquor-tax certificate, and who were fearful of losing the money it represented.

In the Tenderloin the "club" proprietors control their own certificates and accept the probable forfeiture of the $800 as part of the legitimate risk of their illegitimate business. The police are absolutely powerless in the matter, and the arrests of proprietors and waiters do not in any way interfere with the conduct of the places. Unless the Supreme Court interferes and the club charters are canceled there can be no change, the police say, until the law that protects them is repealed.

Under a resolution of President Moss the Police Commissioners have compiled at headquarters a full list of all the fake hotels and clubs in the city, and if one conviction be obtained, all of them will be proceeded against at once, but until that conviction comes and is sustained, the police are only wasting their own time and that of the Magistrates' courts.

The usual number of arrests was made after midnight Saturday and yesterday, with the usual results. The accused were arraigned in the courts and either bailed or paroled for further examination. There was at no time any difficulty in obtaining a drink, and there was no section of the city where any suffering from thirst was reported among those who had money to spend.

The first case of a gathering presumably for religious worship posing as enjoying the rights of a club was presented in the Essex Market Court when Isaac Levy of 137 Rivington Street was arraigned before Magistrate Mott, accused of violating the liquor-tax law.

Levy conducts a saloon on the ground floor of the premises. Above the saloon the Congregation Chebra Vicher Chelem has its synagogue. Entrance is through a door adjoining the saloon door. The entrance was open yesterday when Detective Hay of the Delancey Street Station happened along. He went in and saw several men at prayers. A keg stood conspicuously in one corner of the room. As soon as they had finished praying the men tapped the keg. Hay asked for a drink and got it. Then he arrested Levy. In court Levy had several members of the congregation ready to testify that there was no trafficking in the liquor, and that the congregation was an association celebrating a holiday. Magistrate Mott set the examination for to-morrow, paroling Levy.

The total arrests for the day were forty-two, against sixty-nine last week and eighty-four the week before. The largest number of offenders according to precincts were nine in the West Forty-seventh Street and four in the West Thirtieth Street.

NURSE HAS BLOOD POISONING.

Punctured Her Finger With a Needle Used in An Operation.

Miss Rosa Rossow, a nurse at the German Hospital, East Seventy-seventh Street, and residing at 1,104 Lexington Avenue, is in a critical condition at the hospital as a result of puncturing one of her fingers with a needle, causing blood poisoning.

Last Tuesday she assisted Dr. Jacob Frankenberg in performing an operation for appendicitis on Mrs. Laura Wassermann, at 14 East Ninety-second Street, and in grasping a needle that had been used on the patient, pricked the idex finger of her left hand.

She remained with her charge until Mrs. Wassermann died, on Wednesday night, and then sought medical attention for the injury, which was paining her severely. The case was diagnosed as blood poisoning, and Miss Rossow went for treatment to the German Hospital.

TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD.

Interesting Programme of Events for Commencement Week.

Commencement week at Trinity College, Hartford, begins Sunday, June 20, with a morning service in the chapel, and evening prayer, with the baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Batterstall of Albany, in Christ Church. On Monday there will be the examination for admission in Greek and the modern languages, and in the evening a meeting of the Board of Fellows. On Tuesday and Wednesday there will be more examinations, Class Day exercises on the campus, a reception, and the annual meetings of some of the college associations.

The seventy-first commencement exercises will be held in the Opera House, Thursday, after a procession from Christ Church. The order of the procession announced is: Undergraduates in reverse order of classes, Chancellor and Board of Visitors, Governor and Mayor, Corporation, Board of Fellows, officers of alumni associations, officers of other colleges and of public institutions, State and city authorities, invited guests, Faculty, graduating class, alumni of the college and of other colleges.

On Wednesday, alumni day, all the public buildings of the college, the library, cabinet, laboratories, and gymnasium, will be open for inspection.

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265 Broadway, below Chambers St.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2. Every evening, 8:15. MAT. AT 2. The Circus Girl. "MERRIEST PLAY IN TOWN." Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earle, James Powers, Cyril Scott. 7th Week! Crowded Houses!

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX AND GRAND CONCERTS. CINEMATOGRAPH. Exhibits every hour from 1 to 5, 8 to 10.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. Every evening at 8, including Sunday. Change of Programme Nightly. POPULAR CONCERTS by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra. SEATS 25c. and 50c.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, 38th St. & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2. "A Real Round of Pleasure."—Herald. A ROUND OF PLEASURE.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. TO-NIGHT. The Great Gautier.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Place. CORBETT-FITZSIMMONS. Veriscope pictures, Taken at Carson City. Mat. daily at 2:30. Evenings at 8:45.

66th St. & Cmbs. 25c.-50c. Big New Bill. ST. NICHOLAS MUSIC HALL. Hope Booth. 20 others.

CASINO. Theatre & Roof. The Whirl of the Town! To-night 8:10. See Sunburst Clock. Front of thea. Roof to-night. Irwin Burlesque. Francioli Ballet. Ad. 50c.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday at 2:15. UNDER THE RED ROBE.

Herald Sq. Theatre. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 250th Souvenir Performance June 28. THE GIRL FROM PARIS.

OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN. Kara, Isham's Octoroons, Extravaganza, Specties.

BASEBALL. POLO GROUNDS, To-day, 4